

---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google<sup>TM</sup> books

<https://books.google.com>



DT  
423  
H23  
1996

CORNELL  
UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY



GIFT OF

L. L. Seaman

Cornell University Library  
DT 423.H23

Handbook for East Africa, Uganda & Zanzi



3 1924 007 293 628

olin









**HANDBOOK FOR**  
**EAST AFRICA, UGANDA & ZANZIBAR.**  
**1906.**

---

**Being the 6th year of the reign of His Majesty  
King Edward VII.**

**Accession 22nd January 1901.**

---

**PRICE RE. 1/8 (2/-) POSTED 2/2½.**

*[Copyright Entered at Stationers' Hall.]*

---

**PRINTED AT THE "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD,"  
PRINTING PRESS, MOMBASA.**

DT  
423  
H23  
1906

~~3371~~

~~E 27~~

A641725

(S. S. S. S. S.)

AA

## ***PREFACE.***

---

The present Edition of the Handbook has been carefully revised and as far as possible brought up to date. Any communications as to errors or omissions will be gladly received and should be sent as early as possible to the Editor, Mombasa, East Africa Protectorate.



# INDEX.

	PAGE
Administrator General's Department	69
Advertisements	
Africa Inland Mission (vide Missionary Societies)	183
Agricultural Department	71
Agricultural and Horticultural Society	199
Audit Department	71
Calendar for 1905	
Church Missionary Society (vide Missionary Societies)	173
Chronological Notes	
Club, Mombasa	172
Companies, Registration of	89
Crown Advocate's Department	89
Customs Department	72
"    Regulations	80
Deaths of Officials during 1905	42
East Africa, Sketch of history of	1
East Africa Protectorate, alphabetical list of	
former officials of	41
"    "    " of present officials of	45
Eastern and South African Telegraph Company,	151
Regulations and Tariff of	
Europeans, Alphabetical list of	239
Evangelical Lutheran Mission (vide Missionary Societies)	183
Expenditure, Table of Revenue and from 1898 to 1905	160
Exports, Table of Imports and-1901-1905	78-9
Friends Africa Industrial Mission (vide Missionary Societies)	184
Game Regulations	184
Government Departments, List of	
Administrator General	72
Agricultural	71
Audit	71
Crown Advocate	89
Customs	72
Jail	87
Judicial	88
Land and Survey	111
Medical	123
Police	125



Port Office	...	...	127
Post Office	...	...	137
Public Works	...	...	146
Registration of documents	...	...	88
Telegraph	...	...	147
Transport	...	...	154
Treasury	...	...	158
Uganda Railway	...	...	161
Holy Ghost Mission (vide Missionary Societies)	...	...	181
Imperial British East Africa Company, list of officials of...	...	...	37
Imports and Exports, 1901-1905, table of	...	...	78-9
Index	...	...	
Jail, Information respecting	...	...	87
Jubaland, Sketch of Province of	...	...	18
Judicial Department	...	...	88
Kenya, Sketch of Province of	...	...	31
King's African Rifles	...	...	61
Kisumu, Sketch of Province of	...	...	34
Land and Survey	...	...	111
Liwalis and Mudirs	...	...	202-3
Mail Steamers, table of sailings of for 1906	...	...	144-5
Measures, Table of weights and	...	...	172
Medical Department	...	...	123
Missionary Societies, information respecting	...	...	
African Inland Mission	...	...	183
Church Missionary Society in East Africa and Uganda.	...	...	173
Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Leipzig	...	...	183
Friends' Africa Industrial Mission	...	...	184
Mission of the Holy Ghost	...	...	181
St. Joseph's (Mill Hill) Mission	...	...	179
United Methodists Free Church Mission...	...	...	182
Mombasa Club	...	...	172
Mudirs, list of Liwalis and	...	...	202-3
Nairobi Municipality	...	...	200
Naivasha, Sketch of Province of	...	...	28
Naval Establishment	...	...	64
Officials of East Africa Protectorate, alphabetical list of	...	...	45
" Uganda "	...	...	211
" Zanzibar Government "	...	...	220
" " Consular Staff "	...	...	227
Police	...	...	125
Post Office	...	...	127
Preface	...	...	

Provinces, Sketches of	...	...	...	18
Jubaland	...	...	...	31
Kenya	...	...	...	34
Kisumu	...	...	...	28
Naivasha	...	...	...	22
Seyidie	...	...	...	20
Tanaland	...	...	...	24
Ukamba	...	...	...	146
Public Works Department	...	...	...	198
Rainfall	...	...	...	161
Railway, Uganda	...	...	...	42
Resignations of Officers during 1905	...	...	...	42
Retirements of Officers during 1905	...	...	...	160
Revenue and Expenditure from 1898 to 1905, table of	...	...	...	61
Rifles, King's African	...	...	...	22
Seyidie, Sketch of Province of	...	...	...	93
Stamp duty	...	...	...	179
St. Joseph (Mill Hill) Mission	...	...	...	111
Survey vide Land	...	...	...	231
Swahili Examination papers	...	...	...	20
Tanaland, Sketch of Province of	...	...	...	147
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	134-5
Tides, Table of for 1906	...	...	...	167
Time and Fare Table, Uganda Railway	...	...	...	154
Transport Department	...	...	...	158
Treasury Department	...	...	...	204
Uganda Protectorate, information respecting	...	...	...	211
"            "            alphabetical list of officers of	...	...	...	161
Uganda Railway	...	...	...	167
"            "            Time and Fare Table	...	...	...	24
Ukamba, Sketch of Province of	...	...	...	182
United Methodist Free Church Mission	...	...	...	203
Wakf Commission, information respecting	...	...	...	172
Weights and Measures, Table of	...	...	...	220
Zanzibar Government, Alphabetical list of officials of	...	...	...	227
"            Circular Staff	...	...	...	221
"            Information respecting	...	...	...	

Digitized by Google

## Sketch of the History of the East Africa & Uganda Protectorates.

---

Much reliable information about Equatorial Africa was possessed by the Greek geographers centuries before the beginning of the Christian era, their knowledge being chiefly obtained from the logs and stories of the ancient Phoenician mariners who had journeyed into the Indian Ocean. A detailed account of the coast, however, was not given before 150 A. D. when Ptolemy's writings and map were produced. A more interesting and accurate description of the East African littoral, which was called Azania, is to be found in the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, the author and date of which are unknown. In this work, under the heading *A Pilot's Guide to the Indian Ocean*, by an Egyptian, mention is also made of the promontory of Zingis. The words Azania and Zingis are probably connected with the Arabic name for the Coast Zanj or Zinj, which is no doubt the same as the Persian Zang, a negro. Bar in Swahili means Coast and from these two words we have the Arabic Zangibar or Zanjibar, whence the Portuguese Zanzibar.

There has existed on the Coast of East Africa an ancient civilisation, which, although sometimes spoken of as the Zang empire, was never organised into a single State. From very early times there appears to have been a regular migration of Himyarites from South Arabia to South Africa, who worked gold mines, and built Zimbabwe and the other ruins of Rhodesia, and it seems probable that such localities as the Lamu archipelago, Mombasa and Wasin, which offer obvious advantages as ports, were repeatedly occupied before the oldest colonisation of which we have any record. It is said that the first settlements were made by the Emozeides (or Ammī Said) from Oman, but there is no detailed information respecting this movement beyond the fact that the Chiefs of Oman, Said and Suleiman when defeated by the Governor of Irak at the end of the 7th century, fled with their adherents to the "land of Zanj." There is, however, a fair

amount of tradition, if not of accurate detail, respecting the colonisation of the coast in the tenth and following centuries, and the Arabic chronicles of Kilwa, Mombasa and other places ascribe the foundation of the Coast towns to Arabs and Persians. The presence of true Persians in East Africa, which was formerly doubted, has been established by the discovery of Persian coins and inscriptions and the ruins of Persian architecture. Makdishu has the reputation of being the earliest settlement, having been built in A. D. 908. Then followed Kilwa about A. D. 975, Mombasa (or, as it is otherwise called, Mvita) about A. D. 1000, and at the same time, or one or two hundred years later, Kilifi, Malindi, and the settlements of the Lamu archipelago, Pate (Patta), Siu, Faza, Manda and Lamu itself. East Africa was also visited by the Chinese, and Chinese coins dating between A. D. 713 and 1163 have been found at Makdishu and Kilwa, and Chinese beads at the former town. The Famao family at Lamu claims descent from some Chinese, or Malays, who were wrecked there. The last Chinese fleet which is known to have visited these shores was in 1430. The traces of Egyptian influence are slight, but an Egyptian idol has been discovered at Makdishu, and the royal house of Malindi assert that they are of Egyptian origin.

The Zanj coast towns apparently reached a considerable degree of prosperity and civilisation. Ibn Batuta, the Arabic geographer, who visited Makdishu, Mombasa and Kilwa, in 1328, described Mombasa as a large place abounding in fruits and inhabited by a chaste, honest and religious race of the sect of Shaffia. It may be assumed from his narrative that the Wanyika had not then settled in the vicinity of the coast. According to their own tradition, these people came from behind Shungwaya (Port Durnford), and probably trekked to the country which they now occupy at the end of the sixteenth century.

Although much information was possessed about the coast towns, but little was known of the interior except that it was believed to be inhabited by dwarfs and cannibals, and infested with wild beasts. The origin of the Nile, however, was always a source of interest to the Romans, Greeks, and Arabs; and the greatness of the snow-capped peaks, called the Mountains of the Moon and Mount Olympus, was sung by various historians and poets.

The authentic history of East Africa can be said to commence in 1498 when the first Portuguese expedition under Vasco da Gama, anchored off Mombasa on April 7th of that year. The

city is described by da Gama as large and seated on an eminence washed by the sea. He also records the existence at the entrance to the port of a pillar and a low lying fortress. After nearly suffering shipwreck while attempting to enter the harbour the Portuguese sailed to Malindi where they were hospitably received. Da Gama likened Malindi to Al Couchette. "The town," he wrote, "lies in a bay and extends along the shore. Its houses are lofty and well white washed, and have many windows. On the land side are palm groves, and all around it maize and vegetables are being cultivated." After remaining there for nine days the fleet proceeded to India. On the return voyage in the following year, da Gama again stopped at Malindi, and erected a stone pillar to the south of the town, which was dedicated to the Holy Ghost. This pillar, or a similar one built on the same site at a later date, is still in existence.

The next few years were spent by the Portuguese in establishing their supremacy along the whole East African Coast. All the principal towns and Sultanates, such as Zanzibar, Kilwa, Pemba, Barawa and Sofala fell before the invader, and on August 15th, 1505, a Portuguese fleet of sixteen sail, under Dom Francisco d'Almeida, who was afterwards Viceroy of India, stormed and sacked Mombasa. A year later the King of Lamu surrendered to the Portuguese, and agreed to pay a yearly tribute of 600 metikal of silver (£300) in Venetian money.

In 1509 the appointment was made from Lisbon of a Governor of the provinces of Æthiopia and Arabia to reside at Malindi.

In the same year the dethroned Sultan of Kilwa, Agi Husein, who had been defeated by the Portuguese General Vas de Goez, was deported to Mombasa with a number of his subjects. According to tradition, the Duruma—one of the Nyika tribes living immediately behind Mombasa—are to a great extent descended from the Makua and people of Kilwa who were brought to Mombasa by a certain Bwana Kigozi. It is possible that there is some connection between these two events.

The inhabitants of Mombasa were the people who gave the Portuguese the most trouble, and in November, 1528, Nunho da Cunha with the help of the King of Malindi stormed and burned this town for the second time, Nunho da Cunha remained in possession till March, 1529, when, after more than half his men had died of disease, the garrison was withdrawn. But the power of the inhabitants was broken, and Portugal was able for the next

few years to claim undisputed sway over the whole coast from Barawa to Cape Corrientes. She ruled, however, with a rod of iron, and her pride and cruelty had their reward in the bitter hatred of the natives.

In 1585 a Turkish corsair named Mirale Beque (Ali Bey) visited the East African Coast, and claimed the sovereignty for his Sultan. He was well received by the Kings of Jumbo (Kismayu), Faza, Lamu and Mombasa, and, after driving out the Portuguese from most of their settlements, he returned to the Red Sea in April, 1586, taking with him plunder to the value of about £600,000 and fifty Portuguese prisoners. The four towns which had aided the Turks were severely punished the following year, a punitive expedition being despatched against them from Goa.

From 1586 to 1589 the Zimbas, a tribe hailing from south of the Zambesi River, overran East Africa. They captured Kilwa and massacred 3,000 of the inhabitants, after which they pressed northward to Mombasa and besieged that town.

A second invasion of the Turks took place in 1588. After touching at several of the towns on their way south, and exacting tribute, they landed at Mombasa and built a fort on Ras Serani. On the same site the Portuguese afterwards erected a chapel, "Nossa Senhora das Mercês." This building was turned into a fort by the Arabs in 1696, the ruins of which are in a fair state of preservation.

On March 5th, 1589, Thomas de Souza Coutinho with a fleet of twenty sail, anchored off Mombasa, and commenced to bombard the Turkish fort. The Zimbas, who had been encamped at Makupa on the mainland, also attacked the Turks and drove them into the sea. Many were killed, but over one hundred, including Mirale Beque, fell into the hands of the Portuguese. Thomas de Souza Coutinho then undertook a successful punitive expedition against the Kings of Kilifi, Lamu, Manda, Pate, Siu and Faza.

In June of the same year the truculent Zimbas attacked Malindi, but thanks to their allies, the Wasegeju, a wild tribe that had come from the interior in 1571, the Portuguese defeated them with great loss and completely broke their power.

In 1592 the Portuguese, with the help of the Wasegeju, captured the Kings of Kilifi and Mombasa and sacked both towns. For the former it was the death blow from which it never recovered. Recognising the great importance of Mombasa, the Por-

tuguese decided to make it the capital of their East African possessions and appointed the King of Malindi Sultan of Mombasa. The citadel of Mombasa, which was dedicated to our Lord, and called Jesus Fort, was commenced in 1593 and was partially completed two years later. An inscription recording this event is to be seen inside the porch.

It was about this time that the first English and Dutch trading vessels visited the Indian Ocean. In 1591 the *Edward Bonadventure* (Captain J. Lancaster) wintered at the north end of Zanzibar, and in 1595 a Dutch fleet was sent to India to trade with the natives. Owing to the advent of England and Holland upon the stage, and to the war of succession which broke out between Portugal and Spain in 1580, the supremacy of Portugal in the East gradually declined. In Africa they concentrated their forces as much as possible at Mozambique, Mombasa and Pate, and evacuated most of the other towns. Their future policy was chiefly directed towards the development of Mombasa.

In 1603 three blockhouses were built at Makupa to keep the Wanyika, who occasionally raided Mombasa, in check. The ruins of two are still in existence.

In 1612 the Sultan of Mombasa, Hasan bin Ahmed el-Malindi, quarrelled with the Portuguese Governor, who bombarded his palace. The Sultan retired to Kilifi, where he remained for eight months. He was then reinstated, but in 1614, being accused of high treason, he fled to Rabai. He was at first well received, but was afterwards murdered by the natives, and his head sold to the Portuguese for 2,000 pieces of cloth.

Sultan Hasan's son, Yusuf, was sent to Goa to be educated. He was baptized in 1627, when he was given the name Don Jeronymo Chingoulia, and he married a Portuguese lady. In 1630 he was allowed to return to Mombasa, and was recognised as Sultan. A year later, on August 16th, 1631, all the Portuguese in Mombasa, numbering over one hundred, were murdered at his instigation, after which he took up his residence in the fort.

As soon as the news of the massacre reached India a fleet under Don Francisco de Moura was despatched from Goa to punish the rebel. Sultan Yusuf, however, succeeded in capturing two of the vessels; he then dismantled the fort, destroyed the town, and escaped to Arabia. During the next few years he caused the Portuguese much annoyance, attacking and looting their settlements in Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, and on the



mainland. He was eventually killed at Jeddah on November 26th, 1638, in an affray with some Arabs. With him died the last of the Sultans of Mombasa.

In 1635 the new Governor of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, Francisco de Seixas de Cabreira, repaired the fort. His valour and virtues are recorded in an inscription cut in the wall over the fort gate.

In 1649 the inhabitants of several of the principal towns on the coast sent a deputation to the Imam of Oman, Sultan bin Sef el-Yorabi, praying for assistance to drive out the Portuguese, whose tyranny they found intolerable. Three years later an Arab fleet set sail from Muscat, and burned the Portuguese settlements at Zanzibar and Pate.

In 1660 the Arabs captured Faza and Malindi, and during the next five years repeatedly attacked Mombasa and other towns.

It is supposed that they also captured the fort St. Joseph, which had been erected at the entrance to Kilindini Harbour between Ras Serani and Ras Mzimli, for an inscription that was taken from the ruins and built into one of the walls of the Mombasa Law Courts in 1902 is believed to record the retaking of this fort by the Portuguese in 1666.

In 1678 the Portuguese undertook a punitive expedition against Pate, Siu, Lamu and Manda. They were aided by the people of Faza, and succeeding in capturing the kings of all four towns, whom they executed, They then built a fort at Pate and another near Faza, the ruins of both of which are to be seen to the present day. The next year, however, the Arabs forced them to retire to Mombasa and Mozambique.

On August 3rd, 1687, the town of Pate again capitulated to the Portuguese, who had as allies the people of Faza, the Somalis and some Galla mercenaries. The occupation of Pate was, however, only of short duration, for in December, on the appearance of a large Arab fleet in the offing, they hastily withdrew to Mombasa.

The great siege of Mombasa, which was continued for thirty-three months, commenced on March 15th, 1696. On that day an Arab fleet of seven sail entered Kilindini harbour, and bombarded Fort St. Joseph. The entire population of the island consisting of 50 Europeans and 2,500 natives, took refuge in and round the fort Jesus, whilst the Arabs occupied the town, Makupa, Fort St.

Joseph, and the chapel Nossa Senhora das Mercês. The Wanyika under the chieftain of Chonyi, and the Queen of Zanzibar attacked the Arabs on more than one occasion, but they were beaten off with heavy loss. Reinforcements and supplies were received from Muscat and Pate, and the Arabs were able to prevent four Portuguese ships that arrived from Goa on Christmas day from entering the Harbour. On January 14th, 1697, bubonic plague broke out amongst the garrison of the fort, with the result that on July 23rd there remained but the Commandant, two Portuguese children, the king of Faza, a few Wagunya, nine Swabili, and fifty native women. The Commandant, Antonio Mogo de Mello, died on August 24th, after which the king of Faza with his handful of men kept the Arabs at bay for three weeks. The relief which had been so long delayed, arrived from Mozambique in September, and the garrison of the fort were strengthened by 150 Portuguese and from 200 to 300 Indians and Natives.

The siege was continued for 15 months longer, and it was not until December 12th 1698, that the Arabs effected an entrance into the Fort. The little garrison, reduced in number to eleven men and two native women, and worn out by continual fighting and watching, made but a feeble resistance, and were put to the sword.

Two days later a Portuguese fleet arrived from Goa, but the Admiral, seeing the Arab flag flying from the citadel, retired without attacking.

After the capture of Mombasa the Arabs pressed as far south as Kilwa, and occupied that town and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Valis, or Governors, were appointed and the conquered places were garrisoned by troops from Muscat.

The loss of the East African possessions was a matter of great regret to the Portuguese. Expeditions were accordingly organised in Lisbon and Goa in the years 1699, 1703, and 1710 to retake Mombasa, but they met with no success. At last, in 1727, a good opportunity presented itself. In that year the Valis of Mombasa and Zanzibar quarrelled, and the latter fled to Pate. The king of this town, however, having no wish to be mixed up in the broils of the Arabs, despatched a messenger to Goa and offered to place himself under the protection of Portugal. On December 24th a fleet of six sail, under General Luiz de Mello Sampayo, set out from Goa to reconquer East Africa. But slight resistance was offered by the Arabs, who retired to Faza, and the Portuguese flag was hoisted at Pate and Siu. General Sampayo then sailed to Mom-

hasa, and on March 11th he bombarded Fort St. Joseph and entered Kilindini Harbour. The next day the Arab Governor capitulated, and the Portuguese flag once again flew from the citadel. Within a few weeks of this event the whole of the East African coast from Barawa to Cape Corrientes was once more under Portuguese rule. But it fell again as quickly as it had risen. The men appointed as Governors were corrupt and incapable: their one idea was to become rich at the expense of their subjects by levying tribute and taxes, and they were brutal and arrogant in their behaviour towards the natives. In 1729 the people of Mombasa invited the Arabs to return, with the result that on August 14th of that year the Portuguese were driven from Pate, and on November 29th from Mombasa. The Viceroy of India made one great effort to regain the supremacy of East Africa. He collected a fleet of five ships of war and a force of over 1,200 men and despatched them under General Sampayo, to Mombasa. But a violent hurricane was encountered in the Indian Ocean: the ships foundered, and all on board were drowned.

In 1739 the Imam of Oman appointed a certain Mahomed bin Athman Governor of Mombasa. He belonged to the Mazrui family, whose members have played an important rôle in the history of East Africa for the last two centuries.

The tie which connected Mombasa with the distant Court of Muscat was very weak, and the supremacy of the Imam, as its name implied, was mainly spiritual. Pre-occupied by their troubles with Persia, which ended in the overthrow of their power in 1741, when the Albusaidi chief usurped the throne of Oman, the Yorabi prince could give little attention to his remote African possessions. Mahomed bin Athman had, in consequence, no difficulty in throwing off his allegiance to his Sovereign and transforming himself from a Governor into an independent chieftain. He ruled in that capacity from Malindi in the north to Pangani in the south, as well as over the Island of Pemba.

His example was followed by the King of Pate, a member of the ancient Nabahan family, whose ancestors had ruled the whole adjacent coast for centuries before the advent of the Portuguese. During the next eighty years the Mazrui and the Nabahans were continually at war, striving for the supremacy of East Africa.

Wishing to take advantage of this state of affairs, the Governor of Mozambique despatched, in July 1769, two ships to recapture Mombasa. But the captain who was in command fearing the dis-

grace of a defeat, returned to Mozambique without landing. This was the last attempt on the part of Portugal to regain possession of the territories that had cost her the lives of thousands of her sons.

In 1785 the Imam Ahmed bin Said, the real founder of the Albusaidi dynasty of Oman, compelled from the Mazrui a temporary recognition of his over-lordship; but it was not till after the accession, in 1809, of Said bin Sultan, the fifth Albusaidi Seyid, that the Court of Muscat conceived the design of re-annexing its old African possessions. In 1822, at the request of the people of Pate, who had been defeated by the Mazrui, Seyid Said seized Pate and Pemba, and threatened Mombasa itself. The Mazrui chief, Suliman bin Ali, invoked the protection of Great Britain which was refused him by Captain Vidal of H. M. S. *Barracouta*, who was cruising at the time (December 1823) on the East African coast. Notwithstanding this the Mazrui hoisted the British flag on their own authority, and Captain Owen of H. M. S. *Leven*, finding it flying in February 1824, established a provisional Protectorate, subject to the approval of the British Government. Lieutenant Reitz, R. N., (after whom Port Reitz was named) was appointed Resident, and on his death shortly afterwards he was succeeded by a midshipman named Phillips. The British Government, however, repudiated the Protectorate which was withdrawn two years later, and Salim bin Ahmed, who had deposed Suliman bin Ali, submitted in 1828 to Seyid Said, on condition of being retained as Hereditary Governor of the town, and sharing the revenue equally with the Sultan. The peace which was thus concluded was, however, only a truce, and after the Mazrui Arabs had twice unsuccessfully attempted to throw off the Muscat yoke, Seyid Said took Mombasa in 1837, and treacherously seized the reigning Mazrui, Rashid bin Salim, whom he sent with twenty-four of his adherents to the dungeons of Bunder Abbas to be starved to death.

The power of the Mazrui was thus broken. The unity of the State was split into two divisions, the elder branch migrating to Gasi, and the younger to Takaungu, where they governed as petty chiefs, though never formally acknowledged as such, until 1895.

In 1832 Seyid Said transferred the capital of his dominions from Muscat to Zanzibar, where, as at Lamu, an officer appointed from Arabia had governed since 1784. An account of the town

was given in 1799 by Lieutenant Bissell. one of the officers of H. M. S. *Leopard* under Admiral Blankett, who had been despatched to frustrate any attempt of Bonaparte's to reach India by way of the Red Sea. "The town," Bissell wrote, "is composed of some few houses, and the rest are huts of straw mat which are very neat." From this it would appear that the wattle and daub style of architecture, now common, had not then been introduced into Zanzibar. The fort, which was originally built by the Portuguese, was repaired by one of the Valis or Hakims, an Abyssinian named Yakuti, about the year 1800. In the space of a few years Zanzibar was converted into the largest and most important city on the coast. The Americans established a trading consulate at the Seyid's Court in 1836, and being the first in the field, dispersed their cottons and hardware throughout Eastern Africa. Four years later Lieutenant-Colonel Hamerton was directed to make Zanzibar his head-quarters as "H. B. M. Consul and H. E. I. Company's Agent in the dominions of his Highness the Imaum." A French Consul took up his residence at Zanzibar in 1844, and Consuls have since been appointed for Portugal (1879), Italy, Belgium and Germany (1885), and Austria-Hungary (1887).

Although the Americans were the first white people to exploit Zanzibar and East Africa commercially, the French, and in a less degree the Spanish and Portuguese, had since the 18th century looked upon both the island and the mainland as a happy hunting ground from which to draw their supplies of slaves, whom they and the Arabs shipped to Muscat, India, Mauritius and South America. It was estimated by Captain Smee of the H. E. I. Company's ship *Ternato* in 1811 that the export of slaves from Zanzibar numbered from 6,000 to 10,000 per annum, whilst the import was about 15,000. It was for the prevention of the slave trade that England came to East Africa, her first agreement with Zanzibar's Sultan being entered into in 1822. The task of abolishing slavery, which has been England's unaided, has taken 80 years to perform, but she may be proud of the fact that the slave markets of East Africa are now through her efforts closed, and that slavery is at its last gasp. Negroes are no longer torn from their homes and forced to face the horrors of a march from the interior to the coast or the terrors of a journey on a slave dhow.

Not only Zanzibar, but also Mombasa and Lamu developed into important seaport towns under Seyid Said's rule. Some time elapsed however before the whole coast was subjugated, and

amongst other towns Siu, Pate and Faza caused him much trouble. Siu had in the seventeenth century suffered considerably from the aggression of the Nabahan princes of Pate, and in order to protect themselves, the inhabitants had appealed for help to the Somalis, who lived on the mainland opposite, offering them, if they were successful in driving out the Nabahans, an equal share in the Government of the town. The Somalis agreed, and Siu was saved. A curious dual administration was then established, consisting of a Famao (a descendant of the early Asiatic colonists) and a Somali Sheikh. This system lasted till 1812, when the Famao Sheikh by name Mataka, concentrated the whole power in his hands. The Somalis applied to Seyid Said, who attempted unsuccessfully to capture the town on January 6th, 1843. Operations were recommenced with no better success the next year, and it was not until 1865 after the death of both Mataka and Seyid Said, that the Sheikh of Siu acknowledged the supremacy of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The inhabitants of Pate threw in their lot with the people of Siu and retained their independence till 1866. Faza fell through the intrigues and treachery of one Mzee bin Sef, who was afterwards appointed Governor of the town, and ruled as such until deposed by the agents of the Imperial British East Africa Company, when he was interned in Zanzibar till his death in 1896.

One of the most successful ideas conceived by Seyid Said was the erection of a line of trading stations from the mainland immediately opposite Zanzibar to far into what is now the Congo Free State. Following close in the wake of the Arabs, European explorers journeyed into the interior of East Africa, and during the last half of the nineteenth century numerous expeditions were undertaken in all directions, thus opening up a country which till then had been practically unknown. Rebmann and Krapf discovered Mounts Kilima Njaro and Kenya in 1848 and 1849; Burton and Speke sailed on Lake Tanganyika in 1857, and the latter reached Lake Victoria a year later; Speke and Grant visited King Mtesa of Uganda and descended the Nile, on the banks of which they met Sir Samuel Baker, in 1862; Cameron and Stanley crossed Africa, by different routes in the seventies; Fischer and Thomson penetrated into the Masai country in 1882 and 1883; and Count Teleki discovered Lakes Rudolf and Stephanie in 1887.

Seyid Said died at sea in October, 1856. His eldest surviving son Seyid Thwain, became by his father's will Lord of Oman, whilst Seyid Majid, the next son, succeeded to the Government

of Zanzibar and the East African Coast. The former, dissatisfied with his heritage, threatened, in 1859, an attack on Zanzibar, but was prevented by English cruisers. The dispute was referred to Lord Canning, then Viceroy of India, by whose award Zanzibar was declared independent of Oman, and the Imam was paid an annual subsidy by India. This payment placed Zanzibar in the position of a subsidised dependency of India. Seyid Majid died in 1870 and was succeeded by his brother Barghash.

During the last years of Ismail Pasha's reign over Egypt the Government of the Egyptian Soudan became very ambitious. It annexed a part of Somaliland and endeavoured to annex Abyssinia, whilst its officials were sent up the Nile as far as Uganda. In 1875 four Egyptian ships of war, under McKillop Pasha, steamed down the east coast of Africa, and attempted to seize the mainland ports. Anchor was cast off Kismayu in October, and a force of 350 troops with horses and artillery was landed. The country at the mouth of the Juba was occupied until December 22nd, when, according to a proclamation of Seyid Barghash, "It pleased the Almighty to bring about their departure," or, in other words, they left in deference to orders received from the Khedive, to whom representations had been made by the British Government.

Between the years 1880 and 1885 the Germans became active in East Africa; their agents repeatedly visited the coast towns and made treaties with various chiefs in the interior. These treaties were unofficial till February 17th, 1885, when the German Emperor granted a charter of Protection to the Society of German Colonisation.

The dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were defined in 1886, when the boundaries were settled by an international convention. It was agreed that his possessions included the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and the Lamu Archipelago, in addition to a ten-mile belt along the coast from Tunghi Bay to Kipini, at the mouth of the Ozi River, and the ports of Kismayu, Barawa, Merka, Makdishu, and Warsheikh. The territory behind the Sultan's ten-mile strip was divided into two parts; the northern half was assigned to England, the southern to Germany.

On May 25th, 1887, Seyid Barghash granted a concession of his mainland possessions lying between the Umba River and Kipini to the British East Africa Association, and in the following year his successor, Seyid Khalifa, made a similar concession of

his territories south of the Umba River to Germany. The British Association was reconstituted as the Imperial British East Africa Company and received a Royal Charter on September 3rd, 1888.

In 1885 the Germans declared a Protectorate over the independent State of Witu, which had been founded by the Nahaban refugees from Pate, and three years later they made a formal demand for the cession of the island of Lamu. The Sultan refused, and in August 1889, offered to lease the whole of his territories between the mouths of the Ozi and Juba rivers to the British East Africa Company. Germany objected, and on October 22nd proclaimed a Protectorate over the country between the Juba and Witu. The question was submitted to arbitration, but before a decision was arrived at a treaty was signed by England and Germany on July 1st, 1890, by which the latter resigned her claim to the territory north of the Tana, and to various other Protectorates, receiving in exchange the definite cession of the country held in lease from the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Island of Heligoland.

On September 14th, 1890, ten Germans were murdered at Witu, whereupon a Naval Brigade under Admiral Sir E. Fremantle was despatched to revenge the massacre. The town was burnt and the rebels withdrew into the forests, whence they long continued to harass the country. In 1893 the Company decided to abandon Witu, and the Government took over the administration of the Sultanate.

The Church Missionary Society, which had been established in Mombasa since 1844, sent its first party of missionaries to Uganda in 1877. They were soon followed by the Roman Catholics of the Order of the White Fathers of Algeria. The Europeans found that the Mohammedans had already preceded them, and although they were at first well received, they had to suffer many indignities and persecutions at the hands of the King and his subjects. Before the arrival of the missionaries, faction feuds had nearly caused the ruin of Uganda, and now that three new creeds had been introduced, the quarrels were intensified. For some years the country was involved in a religious war, the King favouring now one party, now another. Early in 1890 Dr. Peters, who had nominally started to relieve Emin Pasha, suddenly arrived in Uganda and negotiated a political treaty with the King in the interests of Germany. But, in view of the Anglo-German agreement, the Imperial British East Africa Company occupied and commenced to administer Uganda in the same year. On



April 1st, 1893, the administration was transferred from the Company to the Imperial Government, and a few months later the first Commissioner was appointed. Unyoro, Usoga, Nandi, and Kavirondo were occupied in 1894 and 1895, and the whole incorporated in the Uganda Protectorate.

In February, 1895, a somewhat serious rebellion broke out at Takaungu. On the death of the Vali of that town, Salim bin Hamis el-Mazrui, his son Rashid bin Salim, was selected by the Company to succeed him. There was another claimant, who according to Mohammedan law, had a better right to the Governorship, but as he was not well disposed towards the British, his claim was disregarded. He thereupon withdrew to Gonjoro and threatened armed resistance. A naval brigade was despatched against the rebel, who was defeated in an engagement and fled to Gasi. It was while affairs were in this unsettled condition that the rule of the Company came to an end. On July 1st, 1895, the establishment of the direct Foreign Office control over the East Africa Protectorate was effected by Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. Hardinge, who was at the same time appointed H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General. In August the elder branch of the Mazrui decided to throw in their lot with their kinsmen, and the rebel forces were swelled by the natives of most of the coast towns from Kipini in the north to Vanga in the south. Mbaruk bin Rashid, the chieftain of Gasi, had already on three occasions rebelled against the Sultan of Zanzibar, and as he had never been properly punished, he doubtless thought he could defy the British authorities with impunity. But after sundry fights, seeing that the struggle was hopeless, he and his adherents crossed the frontier into German territory, and on April 20th, 1896, surrendered to the Governor of German East Africa.

The reports which were received concerning the future prospects of Uganda were so favourable that this country began to be regarded as a land of great commercial importance. The principal drawback, however, was the lack of transport. In order to remedy this, a railway from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza was projected, and a preliminary survey made in 1892-3. The first rails were laid in 1895, and although great difficulties had to be contended against, a weekly train service from the Coast to the Lake was started at the end of 1901.

In September, 1897, a disastrous mutiny broke out amongst the Soudanese troops in Uganda. These men had been recruited

from the remnants of Emin Pasha's force which had held the Equatorial Sudan against the Mahdists, and they now garrisoned all the forts in the Protectorate. The mutineers were joined by the Kings of Uganda and Unyoro, and at one time it was feared that they would succeed in setting up a Mohammedan kingdom. But the mutiny was eventually quelled, and the Kings of Uganda and Unyoro captured and deported to the Seychelles.

On April 1st, 1902, the Naivasha and Kisumu Provinces were transferred from Uganda to East Africa. The boundary between the two Protectorates is now a line drawn from the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza to Mount Elgon, and from thence up the Turkwell River to Lake Rudolph. Three years later on April 1st, 1905, the Administration of the two Protectorates was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

One of the great curses in the East, bubonic plague, made its appearance at Nairobi, the central station of the Uganda Railway, in 1902 and again in 1905. An outbreak also occurred in 1905 at Kisumu on Lake Victoria, where it is believed to be endemic. Owing to the energetic precautionary measures taken, however, the epidemics did not spread, and were eventually stamped out. It is however to be feared that fresh outbreaks will occur periodically.

Although it has on various occasions during the last few years been found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against turbulent tribes, notably against the people of Nandi and Kikuyu and the Somalis of Jubaland, peace now reigns in both East Africa and Uganda. Scientists are developing the natural resources of the country, prospectors are searching for gold and precious stones, planters and settlers are cultivating the rich soil of the highlands, and the civilising effect of missionary enterprise is making itself felt among the natives. It is to be hoped that by careful management and proper supervision the Protectorates will before long become self-supporting and form an important colony of the British Empire.

The British East Africa Protectorate comprises the territories bounded on the South by German East Africa, on the East by the Indian Ocean, on the North by Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia and on the West by Uganda.

The latter Protectorate has perhaps up to the present absorbed most of the interest of the British public owing partly to its more chequered history and partly to the fertile pen of its Special

Commissioner Sir Harry Johnston. It must not however be forgotten that in April 1902, East Africa received as an accession of territory what was formerly the Eastern Province of Uganda including the Nandi and Mau Plateaux which formed the subject of some of Sir Harry's warmest encomiums. The Protectorate as at present constituted can offer almost every variety of climate, from the tropical coast belt of Seyidie and Tanaland to the iceclad slopes of Kenya, and land of every degree of productiveness from the barren wastes of Jubaland to the fertile uplands of Kikuyu.

In minerals East Africa has not so far been found to be particularly rich and, though gold has lately been discovered near Lake Victoria, it is not yet known whether it exists in paying quantities. The future of the country lies rather in its agricultural and industrial possibilities which in themselves if properly developed are amply sufficient to ensure its prosperity.

The coast districts though not perhaps suited for the permanent residence of Europeans are still not so insalubrious as to preclude a considerable number of years being spent in them with occasional trips to Europe or some other healthy climate, while almost every kind of tropical product can be cultivated with success. The cocoanut palm flourishes and there is a large and increasing trade in copra, the castor oil plant grows like a weed, experiments in coffee, vanilla and tobacco planting are being carried on with every prospect of success and all descriptions of native grains and vegetables yield a bountiful harvest. Besides these cultivated products the natural forests of the coast region are rich in valuable timber gum copal, and rubber though the latter, be it remarked, is found throughout the Protectorate. The same may be said of the various bark and vegetable fibres which have been most favourably reported upon by experts to whom they have been submitted.

There is also a great deal of land very suitable for growing cotton and those specimens which have been sent home have been pronounced to be of the highest quality.

There are, moreover, pearl and bêche-de-mer fisheries and the extraction of dye from the bark of the mangrove tree bids fair to develop into an important industry.

But it is not to the littoral, rich as it has been shown to be, that European settlers are most likely to look as a field for their activities. The completion of the Uganda Railway has opened

up vast territories in the interior which are eminently suited for colonization possessing, as they do, not only great natural fertility and a supply of native labour both cheap and abundant, but also a climate which may almost be described as ideal. Such are the districts round Nairobi and Naivasha, on the Kikuyu and Mau Escarpments and on the Nandi plateau. There is still a good supply of available land, though that which lies nearest the railway is naturally been taken up first owing to the greater facilities for communication which it possesses. In these Highlands, the altitude of which ranges from 4,000 to 8,000 feet all European vegetables and cereals flourish, potatoes giving a specially prolific crop. Already a trade in foodstuffs has sprung up between East Africa and Natal and it is anticipated that this will expand enormously when the markets of the South are brought into closer touch with the producing areas.

For stock raising and grazing the land is equally well adapted and will carry a large herd of cattle or sheep. Ostrich farms are being started near Naivasha and on the Athi and the domestication and crossbreeding of the Zebra presents a fascinating problem the solution of which may lead to most important results.

But settlers will be attracted to these districts not only by their agricultural and economic possibilities but by the picturesque grandeur of their scenery and the unrivalled opportunities they offer for sport. There is at present no country which can afford such quantities of game of every variety as East Africa and that too within easy distance of the Railway so that the farmer's toil may without difficulty be varied by a day's shooting under the most pleasant conditions.

Further, East Africa is a land where the settlers may make a home, where children can thrive and where periodical visits to Europe become a luxury and not a necessity as in most tropical climes. The day is not far distant when the country will be covered with snug homesteads, each surrounded by its substantial stables and cattle sheds, orchards and gardens, while the country as far as the eye can see will be a rippling expanse of golden grain or snowy cotton, blending into the Forest clad slopes of the Mau and Kikuyu and backed by the magnificent peaks of Kenya and Kilima Njaro.

The Protectorate is divided into the following Provinces with their districts and substations :—

PROVINCE.	CAPITAL.	DISTRICTS & SUB-STATIONS.	
Jubaland	... Kismayu		
Tanaland	... Lamu	... Lamu	
		Tana River	
Seyidie	... Mombasa	... Mombasa	Rabai
		Malindi	Takaungu.
		Vanga	
		Taita (Mwatate)	Taveta
Ukamba	... Nairobi	... Machakos	
		Kitui	
		Dagoretti	Kiambu
Naivasha	... Naivasha	... Naivasha	
		Ravine	
		Baringo	
Kenya	... Fort Hall	... Fort Hall	
		Nyeri	
Kisumu	... Kisumu	... Kisumu	Karungu
		Mumias	
		Nandi	Lumbwa
		Kericho	

## JUBALAND.

There is no civil administration in Jubaland the duties of the civil officials being undertaken by the Military Officers stationed there :

Acting Sub-Commissioner, ...	Major H. F. Kirkpatrick.
Acting Collector ...	Capt. R. E. Salkeld

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

### Administration.

Nascimento da Cruz	... Head Clerk and Cashier.
Ubaldo Cordeiro	... Clerk and Typist.
Ibrahim Jibril	... Interpreter.
Ahmed bin Abdulla	... Arabic Writer.

### Native Civil Administration.

Abdul Gadar	... Cadi.
Mahomed Sherwa	... Sultan of Herti Somalis.
Sheik Ali Nahar	... Chief of " "
Ahmed Murghan	... Head Chief of "Ogaden [Somalis.
Abdurehman Mursal	... Chief of Serrenli.

Jubaland is bounded on the south by Tanaland, and on the north by the river which gives its name to the province, on the east by the sea, the western boundaries of the province being still undefined. The country resembles Northern Tanaland, and consists of extensive tracts of mimosa scrub, about ten feet high, with occasional large trees and here and there open stretches of grass land. The capital and only port is at Kismayu, about ten miles south of the mouth of the Juba, but the military headquarters are at Yonte, eighteen miles inland. There is very little water except during the rains, when the country is sometimes flooded. During the rest of the year there are only a few water holes and wells much frequented by the Somalis, who move their cattle from one to another till all are exhausted, when they are compelled to come down to the Juba for water and pasturage. The Afmadu wells, which are of great depth, and are supposed to have been dug by the Gallas, are the best known, generally affording a good supply of water, after the others have failed, and, in consequence, Afmadu has been called the capital of the Ogaden Somalis, a tribe of, perhaps, 12,000 souls; they have no permanent dwellings there, as the Ogadens live a nomadic life, but the coast Somalis, who belong to the Herti tribe, are more civilized and live in houses. The latter are about 6,000 in number, and have supported the Government since the Protectorate was formed, though they gave the British East Africa Company a great deal of trouble prior to that date; but the Ogadens have proved much more contumacious, and their conduct has necessitated two expeditions, in 1898 and 1901 respectively. The Somalis are fanatical but ignorant Mahommedans, treacherous and cruel, but very intelligent and cunning in warfare, and capable of extraordinary feats of physical endurance; they detest manual labour, and do not cultivate at all, except at Afmadu, where there are a few fields of millet; but both Herti and Ogadens possess large herds of cattle, on which they live almost entirely. There is one part of the province, however, which furnishes a striking contrast to the aridity of the rest: this is the district known as

Gosha, lying along the banks of the river Juba, half in British and half in Italian territory. This river, like the Nile, has periodical floods which, assisted by rude attempts at irrigation and canals, fertilize its banks to a distance varying from three or four miles to a few hundred yards. This narrow tract of country extends for over one hundred miles, and rich crops of Indian corn, millet, &c., are cultivated there. The inhabitants are mostly runaway slaves, and include representatives of nearly all the tribes of East and Central Africa; they are good cultivators, but for the most part timorous and unintelligent, and they live in great dread of the Ogadens, who do not, however, frequently molest them, as Gosha is infested by the tsetse fly, which exists in the fringe of forest surrounding it, making it almost impossible for cattle to be taken through. Behind the Ogaden country, and separated from it by a waterless tract, said by Somalis to extend for several days' journey, lies the kingdom of Boran, which is reported to be rich in ivory, gold, and horses; its products at present pass through Lugh and Bardera to the Italian towns of the Benadir coast, but should a route be opened up along the Juba, and protection from raids by the Ogadens be assured, this trade would very probably, be diverted to Kismayu.

---

## TANALAND.

---

Sub-Commissioner	...	K. MacDougall.
Collector	...	J. J. Anderssen.
Sub-Collector	...	D. R. Crampton.

---

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

---

Joaquim Vincent Fernandes.	Clerk and Cashier.
Ali Bin Said	... Arabic Clerk.
Mendonça	... Market Master.
Haji	... Somali Interpreter.

## Native Civil Administration.

Omari bin Mahomed	... Sultan of Witu.
Seff bin Salim	... Liwali of Lamu.
Sheikh Tiro bin Shakwe	... „ „ Faza
Maka bin Mote	... „ „ Siyu

Bwana Masha bin Bara	
Komba ...	Mudir of Kiunga
Sherif Abdalla bin Hamed ...	Cadi of Lamu
Sheriff Bakari ...	„ „ Siyu
Fumo Loti ...	„ „ Witu
Sheikh Siraji bin Faki ...	„ „ Faza
Abdalla bin Mahamed ...	Mudir of Mkonumbi
Ali bin Msuo ...	Cadi of Kiunga
Saleh bin Salim ...	Clerk to the Liwali of Lamu
Hamed bin Mahomed ...	„ „ „ Sultan of Witu

Tanaland stretches from the Tana river to Jubaland, and includes the protected sultanate of Witu, the scene of many disturbances, and more than one expedition in the early nineties. Since the accession of Sultan Omari bin Mahomed who was placed on the throne of Witu by H. M.'s Government, the province has been quiet except in the first months of 1901, when the Ogaden Somalies of the Abdullah tribe followed the example of their Jubaland kinsmen and revolted. The capital of Tanaland is at Lamu, situated on one of a group of islands, historically interesting as having been formerly colonised by Persians. The principal towns of this archipelago are : Siyu, Faza and Patte, of considerable antiquity, and the fair skins of the inhabitants betray their Asiatic descent. It is in this province that the purest Swahili is spoken.

The valley of the Tana is cultivated by the Wapokomo, and the hinterland of the province is inhabited in the south by the Gallas, and, in the north by the Somalis and helot tribes of Waboni, who occupy much the same position as the Wanderobo in Masailand.

There is a considerable export of india-rubber, ivory, grain, cattle, hides, timber, cowrie shells, copra, sem-sem oil and bark ; the chief imports, are rice, unbleached cotton, and kerosine oil. Most of the business is in the hands of the Indian merchants of the coast towns.

The physical characteristics of the southern parts of the province near the river are those of a fertile and well-watered district, but further north the country is generally level and arid, with large tracts of thorny scrub, varied by occasional open glades, which afford good pasturage for the hardy Somali cattle which are driven from place to place by their nomadic masters.

There are several Mission stations on the Tana, the United Free Methodist and German societies being represented.



## SEYIDIE.

---

Sub-Commissioner	...	C. R. W. Lane
Collectors	{	Vanga ... R. G. Farrant
	{	Malindi ... A. J. Maclean
	{	Taita ... C. S. Reddie
Sub-Collectors	{	Mombasa ... C. W. Neligan
	{	Rabai ... N. E. F. Corbett
	{	Taveta ... A. J. M. Collyer

---

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

### Commissioner's Office.

J. A. Yates	...	Head Clerk
C. F. D'Souza	...	Typist
P. Chatter	...	Shorthand Clerk
F. J. da Gama	...	Typist
W. E. Wasiwasi	...	Interpreter

### Deputy Commissioner's Office.

Merwanjee F. Master	...	Clerk
---------------------	-----	-------

### Government Press.

F. X. Fernandez	...	Head Compositor
J. M. Dias	...	Compositor
P. X. Monteiro	...	"
Sayed Hassan	...	Gujerati Compositor
James Jones	...	Type Distributor
Aron Solomon	...	Bookbinder
Baloo Manaji	...	Pressman
H. A. da Cunha	...	"

### Sub-Commissioner's Office.

Napoleon D'Souza	...	Head Clerk
C. T. Costa	...	Clerk & Typist
M. C. Fernandes	...	Clerk

### Inland Revenue & Conservancy Office.

A. D'Souza	...	Head Clerk
------------	-----	------------

S. Fernandes	... Cashier
	... Inspector of Buildings
J. H. Regan	... Asst. " " "
F. X. Coutinho	... Clerk
P. F. Rozario	... "
F. X. D'Souza	{ Inspector of Fish Market
	{ and Slaughter House
F. A Heroe	... Gun Registrar

**Malindi.**

F. X. Martin	... Clerk & Cashier
--------------	---------------------

**Mwatate.**

C. A. X. Baretto	... " "
------------------	---------

**Rabai.**

A. J. Santiago	... " "
----------------	---------

This province includes, with the exception of Lamu, Kismayu and a few miles of coast line to the north of the Tana, the whole territory of the Sultan or "Seyyid" of Zanzibar, whence its name, together with the hinterland as far as Taveta and Voi, including the Taru desert, which forms a good natural frontier, and begins at about fifty miles, stretching to nearly one hundred miles from the coast. A line drawn half way across this desert forms the western, the sea the eastern, the German frontier the southern, another line drawn due west from the mouth of the Tana to the point at which the western boundaries meet it, the northern limit of the province, which thus includes the whole of the Arab and Swahili population between the German frontier and the Tana and all the kindred heathen tribes known under the common generic name of Wanyika.

The coast is studded with villages and small towns, the principal being Vanga, Gasi, Takaungu, Malindi and Mambrui, whilst Mombasa, on the island of the same name, is the capital of the province and of the Protectorate, and is the chief emporium of trade for the whole territory; it possesses two splendid harbours, that at Kilindini being especially fine, and can boast of a number of fine stone buildings, including courts of justice, Government offices, a bank, churches, and hotels, not to speak of the numerous official and private residences scattered about the island.

The population of Mombasa, native and European, is about 20,000, and consists mainly of Swahilis, a race of mixed Arab and Negro extraction. Their language, originally Bantu, has been much enriched by borrowing, formerly from Arabic and latterly from English words.

Seyidie is sub-divided into four districts, namely Vanga, Taita, Mombasa, and Malindi, the two latter named from their chief towns, while the Government stations in the former are at Shimoni, Taveta and Mwatate respectively.

The population of the province, consisting of Arabs, Swahilis and free Negroes, Slaves, Pagan tribes, Indians, and other non-Arab, Asiatic, European and Eurasian races is approximately 250,000.

The coastlands of Seyidie, during the period from April till July, and October and November, enjoy heavy rainfalls, and are in consequence exceedingly fertile. There are numerous cocoanut plantations, while mango, orange, and other tropical fruit trees grow freely, and fields of Indian corn, millet and sweet potatoes are cultivated everywhere.

---

## UKAMBA.

---

Sub-Commissioner.	...	J. Ainsworth, c.m.g.
Collectors.	{ Nairobi	... E. L. Pearson.
	{ Dagoretti	... H. R. Tate.
	{ Machakos	... F. S. Traill
	{ Kitui	... R. Skene.
Sub-Collectors.	{ Nairobi	... C. S. Hemsted.
	{ Dagoretti	... R. W. Hemsted.
	{ Machakos	... J. A. R. Eliot.
	{ Kitui	... B. L. H. Hiley.

---

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

---

### Kitui.

A. X. Cardozo                      ... District Clerk.

**Machakos**

V. S. Gonsalves ... District Clerk.

**Dagoretti**

P. P. Quiterio ... District Clerk

**Sub-Commissioner's Office, Nairobi.**

Lewis Siqueira ... Head Clerk  
L. de Mello ... Assist. Clerk  
W. A. Pailthorpe ... Registration Clerk

**Nairobi Collectorate.**

A. Webb ... District Clerk

**Nairobi Gaol.**

... Head Gaoler  
D. J. de Mendonça ... Asst. "

The Ukamba Province obtained its name from the people who comprised the greater part of its population, viz. the Akamba.

Since April 1902 the limits of the Province have been considerably curtailed, all the territory North of the Thika river, included in which is Mount Kenya, being constituted a New Province and called the Kenya Province, while the Taita District including Taveta was, on account of its closeness to Mombasa and for other reasons, placed under the Sub-Commissioner of the Seyidie Province.

Previous to the Province being relieved of the above noted territory its area was approximately 38,000 square miles; its present area is not more than 21,500 square miles with a native population of about 175,000. Large areas are uninhabited and are mainly composed of uncultivated lands, grass lands and scrub. The approximate areas are as follows:—

Cultivated lands	...	...	360,000 acres.
Uncultivated lands fit for cultivation	...	4,000,000	"
Grazing lands	...	5,000,000	"
Waste lands	...	4,400,000	"

The Native population is widely scattered, the different tribes being usually divided by large area of uninhabited country.

The average density of the native population is about 8.3 to the square mile.

The natives of the Province are Wakamba inhabiting Kitui, Mumoni and Ulu, Wakikuyu inhabiting Kikuyu. Both these tribes are Agriculturists, while owning considerable herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats; they are both a branch of the great Bantu race although the Wakikuyu from various causes have in many instances a considerable mixture of Masai blood in their veins.

The Masai inhabit the Plains on the South of Masai-land, and extend also through the Rift Valley into the Naivasha Province and in parts away on to Settima; they are purely pastoral, and unlike their Wakikuyu neighbours they undoubtedly belong to the Hamitic race.

All tribes in the Province are peaceful now and may be considered as well within the influence of the Administration.

The native districts comprised within the Province are Kitui, Ulu, Masai-land and Kikuyu.

Nairobi, the Capital of the Province, situated 327 miles from the Coast, is also the Head-Quarters of the Uganda Railway and of the 3rd battalion King's African Rifles; it is governed by a Municipal Council, of which the Collector, Nairobi is Chairman. European shops and a well built Indian Bazaar are found here, while along the banks of the Nairobi Stream there are numerous market gardens from which the local market is supplied daily with European vegetables. Nairobi is also the centre for an increasing number of settlers whose produce is entrained here for the various points of consumption. (See account of Nairobi Municipality.)

Dagoretti, the head-quarters of the Kikuyu District, is situated three miles south of the Kikuyu Railway Station. An additional Station, Kiambu, has been established in the Kikuyu District.

Machakos, the head-quarters of the Ulu District, is situated 21 miles from Machakos-road Railway Station and is connected by a good cart road; here there is a small Indian Bazaar and considerable trade is carried on with the natives in ghee, grain, &c.

Kitui, the head-quarter Station of the Kitui District is situated some 70 miles East of Machakos and about 91 miles from Machakos-road Railway Station.

Kitui was originally built, and the district originally occupied, to enable the Government to check slaving Caravans. Arab and Swabii traders found this route a safer and more convenient one from the time that the Company's and Government Caravans began to traverse the main road from Mombasa to Uganda. The building of the Station has attained its object, and Kitui, from a Revenue point of view, is now one of the most flourishing districts in the province.

The most fertile district in the Province, and the land of abundant promise from the Agricultural point of view, is the Kikuyu district. The land is rich and comparatively well watered, with a climate more similar to Southern Europe than what is usually expected of Equatorial Africa. European settlers are taking up the unoccupied land more and more, and one sees now at intervals European farmsteads with here and there rosy faced children who bear witness to the suitability of the climate for Europeans.

In Kikuyu practically all cereals and vegetables produce satisfactory results, some excellent coffee and cotton have been and are being grown, and the results of the cultivation of Rhea fibre have so far been most satisfactory. Over 1,200 tons of non-native Potatoes were sent away from Nairobi and Kikuyu from January 1st 1904 to December 31st 1904; and this trade is on the increase. The Plains of Masai-land and Ulu are capable of great development in the way of cattle ranching.

The average Rain-fall for the Northern part of the Province is 40 inches, the average Temperature for the cool season is 66 degrees and for the hot weather 73 degrees. The usual periods for the rainy seasons are October to December and March to May.

Labour in Kikuyu and Ulu is cheap and comparatively plentiful.

A very successful fruit garden is in existence near Machakos, apples, plums, and peaches being the principal fruit produced.

The Railway enters the Province at Tsavo, mile 133, and traverses it as far as Kijabe, mile 372, there being thus 239 miles of Railway line in the Province.

A cart road is being constructed from Nairobi to Fort Hall. A regular system of roads is being undertaken which will connect all the inhabited parts of the country with the Railway line.

The elevation of the Country at Tsavo, is 1530 feet, and it rises constantly until the Escarpment, mile 364, is reached,

where the altitude is 7,390 feet; English clover, bracken and bramble abound in the Kikuyu Country and particularly so at Limoru.

The greater part of the Northern part of Ukamba is a country in which Europeans can live and the unoccupied lands are already gradually being occupied.

**Railway Station in the Province :—**

	Mile.
Kenani ... ..	148
Mtito Andei ... ..	164
Msongoleni ... ..	184
Kibwezi ... ..	195
Makindu ... ..	209
Simba ... ..	229
Sultan Hamud ... ..	248
Kiu ... ..	267
Machakos road ... ..	276

(the Station for Fort Machakos and the Ulu Country)

Kapiti Plains ... ..	288
Athi River ... ..	211
Nairobi ... ..	327

(Capital of Province, Railway Head-Quarters and Military Head-Quarters)

Kikuyu ... ..	342
Limoru ... ..	352
Escarpment ... ..	364
Kijabe ... ..	372

## NAIVASHA.

Sub-Commissioner ...	C. W. Hobley
Collectors { Naivasha ...	K. R. Dundas
{ Ravine ...	F. G. Foaker
{ Baringo ...	G. F. Archer
{ Rumuruti ...	T. T. Gilkison
Sub-Collector Rumuruti ...	H. H. Horne

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

### Naivasha.

S. F. Fernandez ...	Sub-Commissioner's Clerk
V. C. de Mello ...	District Clerk

A. P. T. de Mello ... Registration Clerk and Interpreter

### **Ravine.**

C. J. Dias ... District Clerk

### **Baringo.**

P. N. Zuzarte ... District Clerk

### **Rumuruti.**

A. de Mello ... District Clerk

The Naivasha Province forms part of the territory taken over from the Uganda Protectorate in 1902. It is divided into four districts, Naivasha, Ravine, Baringo and the one lately established, Rumuruti, on the Laikipia Escarpment, which is the government station of the Northern Masai reserve. The whole comprises the country contained between the Mau and Elgeyo Escarpments on the West, and the Highlands of the Aberdare and Setitima ranges and the Guaso Nyiro river on the East. Its natural Northern boundary may be defined as a line drawn from East to West through the centre of Lake Rudolph.

The headquarters of the Province is at the Government Station of Naivasha, which is situated in the vicinity of the Lake of that name on its Eastern side, and in close proximity to the Uganda Railway Station of Naivasha.

Nakuru, one of the rising towns of the Province, is situated fifty seven miles from Naivasha, in the direction of Lake Victoria Nyanza, is also a station on the Railway, and is approximately the centre of what is known as the Rift Valley. It is the headquarters of the Medical Officer of the Province.

That part of the Rift Valley which runs through the Naivasha Province is being rapidly surveyed, and practically the whole of it is applied for by European settlers, chiefly for grazing purposes, though large sections of it are also admirably suited for agriculture. Several extensive areas are already under fence, and pastured with sheep and cattle.

The Government model Farm is situated some five miles from Naivasha under the management of Mr. Hill and experiments in breeding both with imported sheep and cattle are being carried on successfully.

The climate throughout is healthy, the altitude varying from 3325 feet at Baringo, to between 8000 and 9000 at Mau Summit,



The rains are uncertain, but, except to the North of Baringo, rarely deficient. The rainfall at Naivasha for the twelve months ending on April 20th 1905 was 38.61 inches.

Naivasha, with an altitude of 6300 feet, was for many years the headquarters of the Masai, a nomadic and purely pastoral race, but by a recent arrangement with Government they have agreed to accept a large tract of land on the Laikipia Escarpment in lieu of their grazing grounds in the vicinity of Naivasha and the Railway.

Rumuruti is the name of the Government Station on Laikipia, the most favoured portion of what was part of the Baringo district and is situated at an altitude of 6000 feet. It is well watered and wooded, and has fine stretches of pasture land between the Sugota Valley and the Guaso Nyiro and between the Guaso Nyiro and Guaso Narok. The whole of this country was uninhabited before it was made into the Masai reserve, except for a few scattered Wanderobo.

The Masai are a prosperous and even wealthy tribe having enormous herds of both cattle and sheep. Their present nominal and hereditary Chief is Lenana, son of Mbatien, who is established in the Southern Masai reserve, near Nairobi.

The Government Station at the Ravine was originally built on the caravan road for the convenience of travellers and Government caravans, and, except for a few villages of Uas in Gishu Masai, and Kamasia, (the former having gradually drifted in from Kavirondo and Lumbwa) there is no native population in the vicinity. The altitude is 7240 feet. The district is well watered and portions of it covered with magnificent timber, which in all probability will be exploited on a large scale in the near future.

The Baringo Government Station, situated about sixty miles due North of Nakuru, is some three miles from Lake Baringo, and is chiefly inhabited by the Suk, Kamasia, and Turkana tribes. On this Lake are two villages called Njamusi, but better known by the Swahili names as Njems Kubwa, and Njems Ndogo. The inhabitants of these villages are known amongst the Masai as Nyaruss. They are scanty cultivators and are a peaceful quasi-pastoral people.

Kamasia, with a small and poor population, is a rough hilly country lying to the West of Lake Baringo, and extending North to the land of the Suk, the most numerous tribe in the district, next to the Turkana. The Suk occupy the country between Kamasia and Laikipia and extend North as far as the junction of the

Wei-Wei and Turkwel Rivers, the border of the Turkana country and the South end of Lake Rudolph. They are divided into two main tribes by the river Kerio. The Southern Suk, under their Chief Kamuta, have for some time past been friendly, the Northern portion of the tribe have lately also become so. The Suk, all scanty cultivators of a hot and ill watered country are possibly offshoots of the original Masai.

The Turkana occupying a country North and to the East of the Suk, for many years considered a treacherous and dangerous people, have during the past year come in to the Government Station, and asked to be allowed to bring their flocks and herds further South so as to be more closely in touch with the Government officials. This applies more particularly to the Southern portion of the tribe and its subsections Ngolio, and Kotonya, whose country extended from mount Nyiro across the Valley to Kerio. The Northern portion of the tribe extending from mount Nyiro to the East side of Lake Rudolph and along it, and also occupying the country in the vicinity of the Turkwel river, has also made friendly overtures to Government so that practically the whole tribe will now shortly come under effective administration. They have shewn themselves amenable and peaceful in every way.

The Turkana are excellent cultivators but possess also donkeys, camels, cattle and sheep in considerable numbers.

The tribe is divided into fifteen sections of which the Tuo and Nisir are the most important, and are part of the Northern section, the former alone outnumbering the whole Suk tribe. They have no Laibon or Medicine man, like the Masai, but consider Lobwin of the Tuo section who lives on the Turkwel River their biggest Chief.

---

## KENYA.

Sub-Commissioner	...	S. L. Hinde.	
Collectors	Fort Hall	...	R. W. Humphery
	Nyeri.	...	C. W. Haywood
Sub-Collectors	Fort Hall	...	E. B. Horne
	Nyeri	...	J. C. Law

---

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

S. M. d'Costa	...	Clerk Sub-Commissioner's Office, Fort Hall
---------------	-----	---

A. P. Barboza	...	District Clerk, Fort Hall
L. J. Gracias	...	"      "      Nyeri

The Province of Kenya, which has an area of about 14,000 square miles, may for the purpose of description, be divided into (1) the western plains, (2) the hill country, (3) the eastern plains, inhabited by the Kikuyu, Masai, and Dorobo, the Kikuyu tribe being by far the most important and numerous. They occupy the deforested hill country and the parts of the eastern plains included in the southern loop of the Tana River, generally known as Meranga.

Geographically, the hill-country is split up into three divisions, which the inhabitants recognize to a greater or less degree:—(1) Kenya-Tana, between Mount Kenya and the Tana-River; (2) Tana-Meragua between the Tana and Meragua Rivers; and (3) Meragua-Thika, between the Meragua and Thika streams. The whole of the Aberdare range is a Forest Reserve and all the country lying within the loop of the Tana and also that North of the Equator is a closed District.

The western and north-western plains are the home of the Bourgu Masai; the forest lands of Kinangop, Settima, Kenya and Kisima, are inhabited by the Dorobo hunter tribe. The chief caravan routes in the Province are from Fort Hall to Naivasha, via Tusu, from Fort Hall to Kitui, along the Tana River from Meranga to Masera, from Fort Hall to Nyeri, and from Nyeri to Naivasha.

The peoples living off these main roads are not yet well known; but the fertility and close cultivation of the inhabited part of the "shamba" country are undoubted, and famine is practically unknown in these parts. The population of the parts of the country already known is about 500,000 persons.

The Kikuyu are an agricultural race, keeping a few sheep and goats, but scarcely any cattle. They cultivate their "shambas" with extreme care, and always have a surplus of food for sale to traders, and to the Wakamba in time of famine. In appearance they are a well-built negro people, though their carriage is not graceful like that of the Masai, probably owing to the very hilly country in which they live. Each elder is master in his own village, and a district of villages owes allegiance to one chief, who, by reason of his possessions or reputation for wisdom, is looked up to and obeyed accordingly. The strongest chiefs in the Kenya province are Kibala Bala, Karuri and Wambugu. The Kikuyu have market places of their own, where grain and live stock are

exposed for sale or exchange. They are remarkably healthy people in every respect; they like work and their system of tribal morality is higher than that of the Wakamba.

The Masai, who inhabit the north western plains of Kenya are purely pastoral and nomadic in their habits. Since the establishment of Nyeri station in December 1902 numbers of the Dararaloikitok Masai have made the neighbourhood of this station their head-quarters.

The Dorobo, living on the slopes of Kenya and smaller mountains, are merely hunters who possess no flocks or herds, but follow game wherever it congregates. They hunt elephants with a big heavy wooden-handled spear, at the throwing of which they are very adept. They do not build kraals like the Masai, (whose serfs they were and whose language they can speak) but build clusters of small huts in the bush whenever they camp for the purpose of hunting. They do not come much into official contact with the Government.

There are only two important trade centres at present, Fort Hall and Nyeri, where there are Indian Bazaars, native markets, and a small colony of coast traders. Trading caravans make their head-quarters at Meranga, Tusu, Masera and Meru, goats and sheep being first obtained in Meranga, or brought up from Kitui, and bartered for ivory with Dorobo or Wakikuyu, living in the outlying parts of the province.

Trade goods most generally acceptable to the natives are Americani (grey sheeting) iron wire, small iron chains (made in Giriama), blue ukuta beads, and thick blankets. Rupees are used in the neighbourhood of Fort Hall and Nyeri, and the surrounding country west of the Tana River and are gradually being introduced by traders in outlying districts. The usual daily wage for a native is two annas, the worker finding his own food. The staple crops of the province are bananas, maize, millet, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sugar-cane, yams, and tobacco.

The climate of Kenya is temperate, and in parts even bracing. The lesser rains begin in October, and generally end before Christmas. January and February are the hottest months. In March the greater rains begin, and continue through April, May, and into June. July, August, and September are dry and cool. Temperatures at Fort Hall have not yet been registered. The greater the altitude attained in Kenya, the cooler and more bracing becomes the climate, which is everywhere one in which

white men can live and thrive. Settlers already in residence number 15. The Church Missionary Society have one Station in the Province, the Mission du Saint Esprit one, and the Italian R. C. Mission, six.

The rain fall registered at Fort Hall for the year ending.

	30th	June	1902	was	... 43.76
	"	"	1903	"	... 62.39
	"	"	1904	"	... 41.50
	"	"	1905	"	... 52.14
At Nyeri	"	"	1904	"	... 25.98
	"	"	1905	"	... 39.04

At Nyeri heavy mists are of constant occurrence.

## KISUMU.

Sub-Commissioner	...	S. S. Bagge
(Kisumu	...	W. Mayes (Acting)
(Mumias	...	E. F. Webster (Acting)
Collectors Nandi	...	F. W. Isaac.
(Kericho	...	H. B. Partington
(Karungu	...	G. A. S. Northcote (Acting)
(Kisumu	...	R. Weeks
"	...	H. R. McClure
Sub-Collectors Kericho	...	J. B. Ainsworth
(Lumbwa Post.		Capt. N. Monckton

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

### Administration.

John F. Fernandez	... Clerk	Sub-Comsr's. Office Kisumu.
Mathew D'Cruze	... Dist. clerk	do.
Joseph J. D'Souza	... Asst. Dist.	do.
	[clerk	
Luis Raphael	... Interpreter	do.
Joseph C. Braganza	... Dist. clerk	Mumias.
A. Dos. Remedios	... Clerk actg.	do.
J. Gracias	... Dist. clerk	Nandi.
Sebastian P. D'Souza.	do.	Kericho.
Jeronimo C. Braganza.	Actg. clerk	Karungu.
Didar Singh	... Clerk.	Lumbwa.

This Province belonged to the Uganda Protectorate up to 31st March 1902, and is now the extreme Western Province of the East Africa Protectorate; it is, generally speaking, bounded on the North by Mount Elgon, Lake Victoria on the West, the German boundary on the South, and the summit of the Mau Escarpment on the East. The altitude of the province varies from 3900 to 8000 feet.

It is divided into the countries of Kavirondo, Nandi, Lumbwa and Sotik, Kassova or Kisii and Ugaya, all of which are names widely applied to specific tracts of country more or less accurately defined, and the total area of which is 21,900 square miles.

The total population is not accurately known, but it is believed to approach  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

The Kavirondo country has been administered by Uganda since 1895, the Nandi since 1896; Lumbwa was occupied in 1902, and Ugaya in 1903, Sotik and Kisii are now being opened up by the administration.

The Kavirondo country is peopled by two races, one of similar extraction to the Acholi and Lur tribes of the Nile valley, and the other of Bantu origin, speaking a language of the Uganda group. Roughly speaking the Northern Kavirondo are all Bantu and the Southern all Nilotic. The Kisii or Kassova tribe are also a Bantu people. The Nandi and Lumbwa belong to the Nilotic stock, but to a different section—of the Kavirondo Nilotes; they are more nearly related to the Bari than to the Acholi and Lur group.

The capital of the Province is Kisumu which is situated at the terminus of the Uganda Railway, on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It has a small European population, the inhabitants being chiefly Indians and natives. The town has grown during the last twenty months, and several changes and improvements have taken place; amongst the latter are the dry dock built by the Railway administration, the new "Nyanza market" and a fine hospital for natives. The sea wall is in course of construction. It is intended to eliminate the papyrus and other rank vegetation along the Lake shore. New and wide roads are being constructed and many new houses are almost daily springing up. The bush having to a great extent been cleared, Mosquitoes have decreased in quantity and the health of the town has generally improved.

The next important place is Mumias, which is situated 42 miles north of Kisumu, on the river Nzoia; Mumias is the Depot

for the native ivory trading caravans, which go north from there to the confines of Abyssinia, in search of this precious commodity

The people of Kavirondo being keen traders and of an industrious nature, do a great deal of cultivating, the principal product being "Mtama" grain. This they grow far in excess of their own requirements, and consequently a great deal of it finds its way into the local markets, the principal of these being at Kisumu. From here it is sent to various places on and adjacent to the Railway line, where food stuffs are less abundant.

The Kavirondc are also rich in stock, and Somali and other traders do a thriving business in cattle and sheep, supplying the markets down the line.

Besides "Mtama", the other products of the province are:—Ivory, Rubber, Salt, Hides, Sim-Sim, Tobacco, "Wimbi", Indian Corn, Pulse, and sweet potatoes. Fish, Fowls, eggs, and fresh milk can be had in the Kisumu market at all seasons of the year.

Cotton and other economic products have been experimented upon by the natives, and more especially at the Indian Immigrants settlement at Kibos, with fair success, and it is thought that cotton will do well almost all over the Kisumu district, and should prove a thriving and profitable business in the near future.

The trade in the Kisumu district, especially in the vicinity of Kisumu town, received a great set back at the beginning of this year, owing to the outbreak of plague, which brought business to a standstill for about four months; but since the epidemic became stamped out business has increased considerably and is still improving.

The friends' African Industrial Mission, an American Society from Philadelphia, established themselves during 1902 at Kaimosi, a healthy station in Tariki, some 20 miles north-east of Kisumu and they are doing a great deal of good amongst the natives of that district. The Rev. E. T. Hole and Rev. A. Chilson are in charge of the work.

The C. M. S. Mission have a station at Maragola. The Rev. J. J. Willis is now conducting the work.

The Roman Catholic Church is represented by the Fathers of the Mill Hill (Bishop Hanlon's) mission. They have a house at Kisumu and a station at Mumias. Father L. Plunkett is in charge at Kisumu, assisted by Father Spears. Father L. Kallen is in charge at Mumias.

**List of Government districts and stations in the Kisumu Province :—**

Kisumu district	...	Nearest Railway station.
Kisumu station head quarters.		Port Florence,
Elgon district		
Mumias station	...	do.
Nandi district		
Nandi station	...	Kibigori
Lumbwa Post		
Lumbwa District		Lumbwa
Kericho station	...	
Ugaya District		Muhoroni
Karungu station	...	Port Florence.
List of Railway stations in the Kisumu province.		
Lumbwa	...	518 miles from Mombasa.
Fort Ternan	...	536 " " "
Muhoroni	...	550 " " "
Kibigori	...	562 " " "
Kibos	...	576 " " "
Port Florence	...	584 " " "

## IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

### Directors.

Sir William Mackinnon, Bart, C. I. E. (died 22nd June 1893.)  
 Lord Brassey, K. C. B. (retired 2nd October 1890.)  
 Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart G. C. B. G. C. S. I. C. I. E.  
 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.  
 Sir John Kirk, G. C. M. G. K. C. B.  
 General Sir Arnold B. Kemball, K. C. B. K. C. S. I.  
 General Sir Lewis Pelly, M.P.K.C.B.K.C.S.I. (died 22nd April 1892.)  
 Maj-Genl. Sir Francis W. de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Appointed  
 Administrator in East Africa 24th May 1890)  
 Mr. W. Burdett Coutts, M.P.  
 Mr. Alexander L. Bruce, (died 27th November 1893)  
 Sir Robert Palmer Hardinge, (died 22nd December 1893)  
 Mr. George S. Mackenzie  
 Mr. Robert Ryrie  
 Mr. James F. Hutton, (died 1st March 1890)  
 Mr. James M. Hall  
 The Marquis of Lorne, K.T.G.C.M.G., (retired 7th August 1893)



Mr. William Peddie Alexander  
 Mr. William Henry Bishop  
 Mr. William F. Lawrence, M.P.

## ADMINISTRATORS.

Mr. George S. Mackenzie	1888—89
Mr. J. W. Buchanan	1889
Mr. George S. Mackenzie	1889—90
Sir Francis de Winton	1890—91
Mr. George S. Mackenzie	1891
Capt. H. B. Mackay, R.E. (Acting)	1891
Mr. J. R. W. Piggott, (Acting)	1891
Mr. Ernest J. L. Berkeley	1891—92
Mr. J. R. W. Piggott, (Acting)	1892—95

## GENERAL AFRICA STAFF.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dats of Appointment.</i>
Auburn, George J.	... 1st September 1881
*Ainsworth, John	... 26th October 1889
Anstruther, Keith	... 10th March 1890
Avron, B. C.	... September 1890
Astoor, M.	... 7th February 1891
Agnew, Arthur Le Page	... 19th October 1891
Alexander, A.	... 2nd July 1891
Bateman, C. S. Latrobe	... 4th February 1889
Brown, A. T.	... 12th October 1889
*Bagge, Stephen, S.	... 9th May 1890
Brown, Archibald	... 14th May 1890
Ballance, Sergeant William	... 19th June 1890
Buda, Lieutenant N. A. H.	... 14th July 1890
Brown, A. G. (died 20th Sept. 1890)	... 1st March 1890
Boyce, Joseph	... 1st January 1889
Brown, Mathew	... 19th December 1890
Buchanan, Frederick	... 7th November 1890
Bousfield, E. R.	... January 1891
Bradbridge, E. (special service 1891—92 died August 2nd 1901)	... 8th June 1894
Craufurd, Clifford H.	... 1st September 1888
Clarke H. T.	... 29th August 1889
Crompton, G. G.	... 31st December 1889

Catchpole, E.	...	20th March 1891
Dick, Andrew (died 1895)	...	10th October 1889
Douglas F. H.	...	25th October 1889
De Winton, W. F. (died 31st March 1892)	...	21 May 1890
Dundas, Capt. F. G. (R. N.)	...	14th January 1891
De Winton, J. M.	...	1st July 1894
*Espie, H. P.	...	2nd July 1891
*Foaker, F. G.	...	10th October 1889
Fraser, F. D. S. B. (died 8th April 1890)	...	29th October 1889
Futter, Robert (died 4th Dec. 1890)	...	18th December 1889
*Farrant, Robert G.	...	9th February 1891
Fitz Gerald, W. W. A.	...	6th June 1891
Gedge, Ernest	...	13th September 1888
Gordon, Stuart D.	...	4th February 1889
*Gilkison, T. T.	...	12th June 1890
Grant, William	...	10th May 1890
Gemmill, John	...	12th August 1890
Galbraith, F. W.	...	25th October 1890
Gilson, Walcot	...	7th April 1891
Hoysted, James W.	...	29th August 1889
Hunt, Horace J.	...	2nd October 1889
Hamilton, Claud	...	15th October 1889
*Hobley, C. W.	...	8th March 1890
Howard, Francis	...	29th May 1890
Hewett, Harry	...	23th August 1890
Honeyman, W. P.	...	1st March 1890
Herriot, Dr. S.	...	6th November 1890
Hoffman, Wm.	...	December 1889
Hunter, John	...	17th October 1890
Hamilton, W. G. (killed 11th August 1893)	...	21st May 1891
Hall, F. G. (died 18-4-1901)	...	7th April 1892
*Jackson, F. J.	...	3rd October 1888
Jeffreys, H. W.	...	21st February 1890
Jenner, A. C. W. Judicial Officer)	...	3rd December 1890
King, James G. (died 16th Nov. 1900)	...	10th February 1891
Last, J. J.	...	16th August 1888
Leith, G. C.	...	22nd October 1889
Lugard, Captain, F. D. (D.S.O.)	...	2nd December 1889
Lemmi, R. G. M.	...	28th November 1890
Lincoln, J. H.	...	January 1891
*Lane, C. R. W.	...	4th October 1894

† Mackinnon, Dr. A. D.	...	1st September 1888
Macpherson, Dr. J. S.	...	12th February 1889
§ Martin, James	...	26th January 1889
* Macdougall, Kenneth	...	13th February 1881
* Macdonald, Dr. W. H. B.	...	22nd October 1889
MacLennan, Don	...	1st November 1889
Mackay, Captain H. B. (died 16th April 1898)	...	31st May 1890
Macalister, R. J. D.	...	5th July 1890
Macquarie, Duncan	...	30th August 1890
Monro, George	...	29th November 1890
Mackenzie, Victor, H. L. (died 30th September 1892)	...	1st December 1890
MacLennan, Donald	...	19th December 1890
§ Moffat, Dr. R. U.	...	13th January 1891
Neumann, A. H.	...	19th May 1890
Nelson, Captain R. H. (died 26th December 1892)	...	5th February 1892.
Piggott, J. R. W.	...	1st September 1888
Pollok, Colonel F. T.	...	8th March 1889
Powell, George (died 29th June 1891)	...	18th December 1889
Powell, James	...	18th December 1889
Pryor, Allen	...	1st January 1891
Plummer, Captain T. C. B.	...	1st March 1890
Peat, Angus Mcleod	...	2nd December 1890
§ Pordage, Frederick	...	19th August 1890
Philowposky, James	...	23rd December 1890
Purkiss, W. P.	...	4th February 1891
* Pidcock, Captain H.	...	12th December 1892
* Powter, G. E.	...	12th October 1895
Roach, W. L.	...	24th December 1889
Ryce, Patrick (died 23rd May 1890)	...	31st January 1890
† Rogers, Captain A. S.	...	14th July 1890
Richardson, E.	...	March 1890
Remington, T. E. C. (died 26-10-03)	...	29th November 1890
* Reddie, Colin S.	...	September 1890
Ræ, Dr. T. M. (died 29th August 1893)	...	11th May 1891
Russell, E. J. H. (died 31-5-1900)	...	12th October 1864
Swayne, Lieut. H. F. C. (R. E.)	...	13th September 1888
Simons, R. T.	...	8th February 1889
Smith, J. Bell (killed 10th September 1894)	...	13th February 1889

Smith, Major A. F. Eric	...	20th May 1890
§ Smith, G. D.	...	1st December 1890
Schiff, Ernest W.	...	30th April 1892
Teed, T. M.	...	4th February 1889
Thompson, R. M. Bird-	...	29th August 1889
Todd, J. Ross	...	22nd November 1890
Tritton, Captain J. W. (died 26-5-04)	...	3rd July 1891
Williams, Captain W. H. (R. A.)	...	22nd May 1890
Wilkinson, B. N.	...	30th August 1890
§ Wilson, George	...	January 1890
* Wilson, D. J.	...	30th January 1890
* Wilson, Captain W.	...	May 2890
Williams, James	...	19th December 1890
§ Wilson, John P.	...	20th December 1890
Weaver J. V.	...	January 1891
* Wise, C.	...	October 1894

\*Signifies now serving in the East Africa Protectorate

§	"	"	"	Uganda Protectorate
†	"	"	"	Zanzibar Government.

### List of Officers who have served in East Africa.

* S. C. E. Baty	...	Director of Public Works.
§ F. W. H. Blake	...	Assistant Collector.
* E. Bradbridge	...	Treasurer.
* E. M. Boughton-Knight	...	Assistant Collector.
† W. A. Bowring	...	Assistant Auditor.
§ C. Buckel	...	Veterinary Surgeon.
† W. M. Carter	...	Magistrate.
§ A. G. Collen	...	Assistant Collector.
* W. B. Comyn	...	" "
* W. E. Cooke	...	" "
† P. W. Cooper	...	Assistant Auditor.
* W. B. Cracknell	...	Legal Officer.
* C. H. Craufurd	...	Sub-Commissioner.
† R. Crawshaw	...	Assistant Collector.
—E. Drake Brochman	...	Medical Officer.
§ Sir C. N. E. Eliot	...	H. M. Commissioner.
† G. F. M. Ennis	...	Registrar.
* W. S. Godfrey	...	Assistant Collector.
* F. G. Hall	...	Collector.
§ Lieut.-Col. G. P. Hatch	...	Officer Commanding Troops.
§ W. V. Hume	...	Collector.
** H. I. Ingram	...	Assistant Auditor.

* A. C. W. Jenner	...	Sub-Commissioner.
† H. B. Johnstone	...	Assistant Collector.
§ E. M. Knox	...	" "
§ R. P. Lane	...	" "
* E. N. Lloyd	...	" "
§ H. M. Macallister	...	Collector.
* H. P. Macan	...	Assistant Collector.
§ G. Mackeson	...	Medical Officer.
§ D. C. Macpherson	...	Assistant Collector.
* H. E. Mann	...	Medical Officer.
§ T. P. S. Maxsted	...	Collector.
§ C. de C. Middleton	...	Assistant Collector.
† J. W. Murison	...	Registrar.
—A. J. M. Paget	...	Medical Officer.
‡ H. R. Phelps	...	Local Auditor.
—H. T. Powell	...	2nd Treasury.
* T. E. C. Remington	...	Post Master General.
† A. S. Rogers	...	Sub-Commissioner.
* F. J. H. Russell	...	Assistant Collector.
§ H. W. de Saumarez	...	Secretary of Council.
§ S. D. Shawe	...	Assistant Collector.
† J. H. Sinclair	...	Local Auditor.
† R. Stoney	...	Medical Officer.
† H. W. Thorpe	...	3rd Treasury Assistant.
† J. W. Tritton	...	Sub-Commissioner.
† Skinner Turner	...	Registrar.
* E. E. Waller	...	Geologist.
* J. V. Weaver	...	Collector.
§ R. Whitehead	...	Assistant Collector.
§ § A. Whyte	...	Director of Agriculture.
§ Signifies resigned from the service		
§ § " retired	† Signifies transferred to Uganda.	
* " since dead	" " " "	" Somaliland.
	" " " "	" B. C. A.
	† " " "	" Zanzibar.
	‡ " " "	" Hongkong.

## Resignations, Retirements, Deaths and Transfers during 1905.

### Resignations.

H. Hyde Baker	...	Assistant Collector.
E. E. W. Conant	...	" "
H. A. L. Noble	...	Medical Officer.
H. L. Stevens	...	Assistant Collector.

Miss Hill  
 „ Lloyd  
 „ Wallace

} Nursing sisters on expiry of agreement.

*Retirements.*

C. F. Elliott

... Conservator of Forests.

*Deaths.*

Sir Donald Stewart

... H. M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

P. de la Cherois

... Collector.

R. B. Newton

... Surveyor.

*Transfers.*

R. B. P. Cator

... Judge to Judge of the High Court, Constantinople.

E. K. May

... 1st Officer s. s. *Juba* to Zanzibar.

A. R. Vincent

... Magistrate to 2nd Assistant Judge, Zanzibar.

J. C. H. McCaskill

... Inspector General of Police returns to his regiment.

**Commissioners of the East Africa Protectorate.**

Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1895-1900

C. H. Craufurd (Acting) June 22, 1896 to January 1897 and April 10 to December 9, 1899.

Col. T. P. B. Teman, C.M.G., D.S.O., (Acting) 1900.

Sir Charles N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1900-1904.

Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G., Aug. 1, 1904 to October 1, 1905.

F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., (Acting) from October 1, 1905.

**1906.**

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief

Inspector General of the King's African Rifles

Deputy Commissioner

Commandant 3rd K. A.R.

Judge

Judge and Administrator General

Assistant Deputy Commissioner

Sub-Commissioners

F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Harrison, D.S.O.

R. W. Hamilton.

J. W. Barth.

C. W. Hobley, C.M.G.

K. Macdougall, Tanaland.

S. S. Bagge, Kisumu.  
 C. R. W. Lane, Seyidie.  
 S. L. Hinde, Kenya.  
 Capt. H. F. Kirkpatrick, (acting)  
 Jubaland.

**Treasurer**  
 Manager, Uganda Railway  
 Principal Medical Officer  
 Health Officer  
 Inspector-General of Police  
 Chief of Customs  
 Local Auditor  
 Director of Public Works  
 Director of Agriculture  
 Director of Govt. Transport  
 Post Master-General  
 Port Officer  
 Chief Surveyor and Land Officer  
 Secretary to the Administration  
 Crown Advocate  
 Superintendent of Telegraphs  
 Principal Veterinary Officer

C. C. Bowring.  
 H. A. F. Currie  
 Major J. Will, R.A.M.C.  
 W. H. B. Macdonald

A. Marsden.  
 H. C. E. Barnes.  
 W. M. Ross.  
 A. Linton.  
 D. J. Wilson.  
 J. T. Gosling.  
 H. Pidcock.  
 R. B. Wright.  
 A. C. Hollis.  
 R. M. Combe.  
 L. E. Caine.  
 R. J. Stordy.

### Collectors.

F. G. Foaker	... Ravine
T. T. Gilkison	... Laikipia
C. S. Reddie	... Mwatate
R. G. Farrant	... Kitui
J. J. Anderssen	... Tana River
J. W. T. McClellan	...
F. W. Isaac	... Kisumu
G. H. L. Murray	...
H. R. Tate	... Dagoretti
R. Skene	...
F. S. Traill	... Machakos
J. O. W. Hope	...
R. W. Humphery	... Fort Hall
E. L. Pearson	... Nairobi
H. Partington	... Kericho
C. W. Haywood	... N'yeri
A. J. Maclean	... Malindi

Collectors are liable to be moved from one station to another as the Government service requires, and this list must not, therefore, be taken as permanently correct.

## LIST OF OFFICIALS.

---

AINSWORTH, John—Imperial British East Africa Coy. 1889; Transport Superintendent, 1889-1892; District Superintendent, Machakos, 1892-1895; Sub-Commissioner, July 1895; Acting Deputy Commissioner, June 27th to August 1st 1904 and September 1904 to February 1905; C.M.G. Jan. 1st 1900.

AINSWORTH, James Bond—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 10th 1900; Assistant Commissariat Officer, Ogaden Punitive Force; Secretary to the visiting Justices Committee, Mombasa Prison 1902; Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent Inland Revenue and Conservancy, December 1902 to May 1903; Acting Collector, Kisumu, May 1903 to March 1904.

ANDERSSON, Jens Joergen—Assistant Collector, Tanaland, East Africa Protectorate, October 28th, 1895; Collector, Tanaland May 2nd 1900; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland, February 1st to April 16th 1902.

ARCHER, Geoffrey Francis—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 1st 1902.

ARMITSTEAD, Charles Alfred—3rd Treasury Assistant, April 19th 1900; 2nd Treasury Assistant, November 30th 1901; Paymaster, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles, April 1st 1904.

AYLMER, Leycester—South African War, 1901-02, Operations in Orange River Colony, January to May 31, 02. Queens medal with 3 clasps. Subaltern 3rd King's African Rifles February 24th 05.

BAGGE, Stephen Salisbury—2nd class Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, October 8th, 1894; Sub-Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st 1902.

BAKER, Guy Sandbach—Ed. at Owen's College, Manchester, and County Agricultural College, Cheshire; Assistant Conservator of Forests, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st 1904.

BARNES, Harold Charles Edward—Ed. at Smythe's Naval Academy, Portsmouth; Somerset House, November 19th 1894; Assistant Auditor, Sierra Leone and the Gambia Colonies, January 26th, 1895 to May 1897; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, May 2nd 1897 to February 13th 1899; Local Auditor, Somaliland Protect-



orate, February to December, 1899; Assistant Auditor Uganda Railway, December 9th, 1899; Local Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, November 1st 1904.

**BARRETT, William Edward Hawkes**—Subaltern 3rd Kings African Rifles April 5th 1902; Captain, October 16, 1903.

**BARTH, Jacob William Ed.** at Wadham College, Oxford, B.A., 1895; M.A. 1898; Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1900; Registrar and Principal Registrar of Documents, East Africa Protectorate, August 8th, 1902; Crown Advocate, October 1st, 1902; appointed to serve on the Land Commission, 31st October, 1904; Judge, High Court, East Africa Protectorate, 15th March 1905.

**BATTISCOMBE, Edward**—Ed. at Edinburgh University medal for Forestry and in Germany; Assistant Conservator of Forests East Africa Protectorate, July 15th 1904; honorary Associate of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society.

**BLAIN, William** Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, India; Military Works 1881 to 1905, including two years' service with China Expeditionary Force 1900 on Railway re-construction, Relief of Peking medal; Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, June 15th 1905.

**BELL, Henry Fitz Gerald**—Ed. at Marlborough College and University College, Oxford; B.A.; honours in history, 1898; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 29th, 1901; 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Administration, April 1st, 1903.

**BÖDEKER, Henry Albert**—Ed. at Glasgow University and in Germany; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, Sept. 1st, 1899; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; M.B.C.M., Glasgow.

**BONHAM-CARTER, Arthur Thomas**—Ed. at Winchester College and Trinity College Cambridge, B.A., 1890; called to the Bar, 1894; Inner Temple and Western Circuit; Lieutenant (temporary) The Hampshire Regiment, 1900; South Africa War, Queen's medal and four clasps; Acting Town clerk, Johannesburg, 1902; Advocate, Transvaal, 1902; Assistant Resident Magistrate, Transvaal, 1902; Magistrate, East Africa Protectorate, April 9, 1905; Acting Town Magistrate, Mombasa, May 8, 1905.

**BOWRING, Charles Calvert**—Ed. at Clifton College; Colonial Audit branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, 1890; Hong-

kong, December 12th, 1892; Local Auditor, British Central Africa, September 7th 1895; Local Auditor East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, June 5th 1899; Hong-kong gold plague medal, 1894.

BRADNEY, George Preston—Ed. at Oratory School, Edgbaston and Trinity Hall, Cambridge B.A. Cantab; History (honours) 1899; Colonial Audit Office, June 1901; Assistant Auditor, British Central Africa Protectorate, February 8th, 1902; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate September 26th 1904.

BRAND, Edmund F.A.S.I.—Senior Assistant, Agricultural Department, and Cotton Specialist, East Africa Protectorate, August 23rd, 1903.

BRANDT, Francis Robert—Ed. St. Peters, York; M.R.C.V.S., Govt. Veterinary Surgeon, Cape of Good Hope, 1897; Veterinary Inspector, Board of Agriculture, England, 1903; Assistant Veterinary Officer East Africa Protectorate, April 2nd 1904.

BREMNER, Bruce Laing—Ed. at Craigmount House School Edinburgh and Premium Apprentice, London and North-western Railway shops, Crewe, 1880 to 1884, London and North western Railway, Loco Department, 1884 to 1897; Assistant Loco Supdt., Uganda Railway, 1897.

BROMLEY, Hugh—Ed. at St. Pauls School; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, November 9th, 1901; detached for service in Somaliland May 6th to August 9th, 1903 and December 8th 1904 to March 9th 1905.

BROWN, Miss Ellen Ronald—Ed. Ardrossan Academy and Fairhope, Richmond, Surrey; Western Infirmary Glasgow, Scottish National Red Cross hospital, South Africa; Military hospital, Colchester; Louise Margaret Hospital Aldershot; Certificate of the London Obstetrical Society; South African Medal; Nursing Sister East Africa Protectorate, June 9th, 1905.

BUSH, Archibald George—Ed. University College of South Wales, Artificed Taff Vale Railway and Dock Works; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, April 22nd 1905.

BYRNES, Frederick Michael Angelo—Chief Engineer, East Africa Protectorate, s.s. "Juba," July 1st 1895.

CAINE, Lionel Edward—Ed. at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook, Kent, and in Belgium; Eastern Telegraph Company, 1883-1897; Porthcurnow, Carcavellos, Lisbon,

- Aden and Mombasa; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Uganda Railway, December 1st, 1897; Superintendent, February, 1902; Superintendent of Telegraphs, East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Nandi Medal, 1900.
- CAMPBELL, Charles Howard**—P. A. S. I., Ed. at Repton School; Assistant Engineer, Survey and Construction Staff of Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway 1899-1904; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, April 9th 1904, Acting Assistant Chief Surveyor and Land Officer May to September 1905.
- CHEVALLIER, Claude Lionel**—St. Thomas' Hospital; M. R. C. S. (England); L. R. C. P. (London); late Senior House Surgeon, Miller's Hospital, Greenwich; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, June 12th, 1901; Kismayu, 1901 to September 1903; Naivasha, September 1903 to March, 1904; Anglo German Boundary Commission, April 1904.
- CHURCH, Arthur Frederick**.—Ed. at King's College, London; Assistant Engineer, North Cornwall Railway, 1893 to 1895; Southampton Dock, 1895 to 1896; Uganda Railway, 1896; Appointed Acting District Engineer, Uganda Railway April 1904.
- CLARK, John Percival**. Ed. Aberdeen Grammar School, College of Technical training at Glasgow and Aberdeen; Hall, Russel & Co. Engineers and Shipbuilders; Works and Inspection, under English Board of Agriculture; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, 26th July 1904.
- COLLYER, Arthur John Morice**—Ed. at King William's College, Isle of Man and Lincoln College, Oxford; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, August 24th 1902.
- COMBE, Ralph Molyneux**—Ed. at Haileybury College and Exeter College, Oxford; B. A., 1894; Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1897; Crown Advocate, East Africa Protectorate, 4th August 1905.
- COOPER, Archibald Samuel**.—Ed. at Marlborough College; Senior Assistant Chief Accountant, Uganda Railway, March 13th, 1897.
- CORBETT, Nigel Edward Frank**—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, 19th, April 1900; Seconded from 21st, November 1903 to 31st, March 1905.
- COUPER, Sydney**.—Ed. at Kelvininside Academy and University College, Victoria University, Liverpool; London and North Western Railway, Senior Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway.

- CRAMPTON, Dudley Russell**—Ed. at Aldenham School, Elstree and in Germany and Switzerland; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, 24th May 1904.
- CREIGHTON, James Kemble**—Ed. at Smythe's School, Southsea; Eastern Telegraph Company, March 1892 to July 31st 1903; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, East Africa Protectorate, August 1st 1903.
- CRESSWELL, George Henry**—Ed. at Bedford Grammar School, and in Dublin; Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Kisumu, East Africa Protectorate, June 13th, 1904; Acting Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Fort Hall, June 1905.
- CRUICKSHANK, Arthur Edward**—Ed. at Elgin; Law apprentice in Scotland; Superior grade, Traffic Department, Bengal and North Western Railway, 9½ years; Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, August 9th 1897.
- CURRIE, Harry Augustus Frederick**—Ed. at Glenalmond and Cooper's Hill; appointed a Fellow of Cooper's Hill, 1887; on Forth Bridge Construction Works, 1888; Assistant Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, 1888-1892; Assistant Manager, North West-Railway, India, 1892-1894; Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways 1894-95; Assistant Secretary to Government of India, 1894-97; Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, 1897-98; lent to Pekin Syndicate for employment in China, 1898-1900; Deputy Manager, Oude and Rohilkund Railway; Manager, Uganda Railway 1903.
- DOD, Edwin James**—Ed. Southport Grammar School and School of Architecture of Liverpool University; Architectural Draughtsman, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1905.
- DOLBEY, Hugh Owen**—Ed. at Dulwich College and London University; called to the Bar, June 1901; Middle Temple, Oxford Circuit; Registrar, East Africa Protectorate, and Principal Registrar of Documents, April 29th, 1904; Acting Town Magistrate, Mombasa, August 13th to 20th 1904; Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, 1st June 1904; Secretary Inventions and Designs, 29th September 1905.
- DONALD, Miss Helena**—Charing Cross Hospital, Royal Infirmary, Wigan, Adenbrooke's Hospital Cambridge, & Che'sea Hospital; Certificate of Cambridge Midwifery Board, Nursing Sister, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, May 10th, 1905.
- DONALD, Ranald**—Railway Magistrate, October 9th, 1900; Protectorate Magistrate, Nairobi, September 13th, 1902; Inspector General of Police, November 24th, 1905.

**DUNDAS, Kenneth Robert**—Ed. in Germany; studied Engineering in Norway; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 6th 1904.

**EASTWOOD, Benjamin**—Ed. at Fleetwood; with John Aird & sons (now Sir John Aird & Co.) from 1877; Chief Accountant, Uganda Railway, 1897; special duty in India 1899.

**ESPIE, Henry Pattullo**—Ed: at Glasgow Academy; Associate Chartered Institute of Accountants and Actuaries, Glasgow, April, 1891; Assistant Chief Accountant, Imperial British East Africa Company 1891; First Assistant Treasurer, July 1895; Acting Financial Member and Secretary of Council, East Africa Protectorate, April 1896 to March 1897; Acting Treasurer, February to June 1897, April to August 1899, July to November, 1901, April to November 1905; Acting Secretary of Council, July to November, 1901; Deputy Treasurer, April 1st 1903.

**ESPEUT, Claude Vyvian Armit**—Ed: St. Paul's School, London. Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Jamaica, June 1894 to 1900; Lagos Government Railway, 1900-1901; District Engineer, Gold Coast Government Railway, 1901 to 1904; Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate June 29th 1905.

**EUSTACE, Robert William Barrington**—Ed: at Shrewsbury; Captain Reserve of Officers and late 4th Battalion South Stafford Regiment; served in South African War with Canadian Mounted Rifles and Army Service Corps; medal and 6 clasps; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate May 10th, 1904.

**EWART, Raymond Marmaduke**—Ed: at St. David's, Glasgow; 1891, Manipur Field Force, Assistant to Chief Transport Officer, 1892-94; 1st Clerk, British Vice-Consulate, Arabia; Acting British Vice-Consul for Hodeida and Cameron, 1894-95; Aden Police, 1895; Superintendent of Zanzibar Police; Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, November 8th, 1895; Mbaruk rebellion, 1896.

**FARNALL, Elliott Ernest**—Ed: at Elizabeth College, Quernsey and Somerset College, Bath; nautical cadet, 1st class certificate, H. M. S. Worcester, 1879 to 1881; apprentice and 2nd mate, Devett and Moore's Sailing ships, 1882 to 1885; 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, Chief Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 1886 to 1900; Navigation Officer, Japanese mail Company, passed for Master 1893; Commander S. S. Wini-

fred, Uganda Railway Steamer, Lake Victoria Nyanza, April 8th, 1902.

**FARRANT, Robert George**—Joined I. B. E. A. Coy., 9th February 1891; Appointed Assistant District Superintendent, Kismayu 11th August 1892. Assistant Collector Kismayu 1st July 1895; Collector, 16th December 1896; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Jubaland Province, May 1899 to June 1900; Collector, Fort Hall, 28th March 1901 to 5th October 1901; Collector Vanga District, 25th October 1901; Ashanti Medal clasp Juba river 1893; East and Central Africa Medal clasp. "1898".

**FLETCHER, Duncan Alexander**—Temporary Assistant Public Works Department East Africa Protectorate September 15th 1902. Engineer of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, Nairobi, April 1st 1904; Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, April 1st 1905.

**FLOOK, Walter Henry**—Fellow of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Veterinary Officer, East Africa Protectorate; July 1905.

**FOAKER, Frederic George**—Ed: at United Service College Westward Ho and King's College, London; Imperial British East Africa Company, October 1889 to March 1894; 2nd Class Assistant Uganda, August 26th 1894; Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Imperial British East Africa Company Medal, Uganda, 1897-98.

**FOOT, Edwin Cunningham**—Ed: at Hartford House Winchfield, Marlborough College (F. S.) and Ecole Forestiere of Nancy, France; Assistant Conservator of Forests, East Africa Protectorate, March 25th 1904.

**FORAN, William Robert**—Ed: Prior Park, Bath. and St. Edmund's College, Ware, Herts: also Medical Student; Served in Somerset Light Infantry, Imperial Yeomanry, and on Transport Staff during South African War 1899-1902; resigned June 1903; Transvaal Civil Service 1903-1904; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, 16th May, 1904; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, 15th October, 1904. South African Medals, Queen's and King's, 5 bars.

**GALLAGHER, Maurice**—Ed. at St. Patrick's, India; served Indentured Apprenticeship S. P. & D. Ry., July, 1869 to

July, 1875; Engineer in charge Government Mills, July, 1875 to May, 1877; Marine Engineer I. S. F. (now N. W.) Ry., May, 1877 to May, 1881; Mechanic Foreman, Superintendent Works, Chaman extension; Foreman, N. W. Railway up to December, 1897; Uganda Railway, General Foreman, Works Manager, 1897; awarded Great Gold Medal and Diploma and life member, Inventor Academy, Paris; certificated Chief Engineer; Enrolled Volunteer 1880, obtained certificate of competence, 1884, Volunteer to 1900.

GILES, Harold Cecil—British Vice Consul, Beira, Portuguese East Africa, April 1901; 3rd Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, July 20th 1904.

GILKISON, Thomas Train—Imperial British East Africa Company, 1890; District Superintendent; Superintendent of Shipping and Customs, East Africa Protectorate, July, 1895; Collector, Administrative and Judicial Officer to Uganda Railway; Chief Registrar of Porters; Coast Agent to the Uganda Administration; Acting Sub-Commissioner and Vice-Consul, Ukamba Province, April 25th to Nov. 3rd 1900; Provincial Magistrate and Assistant Judge, Nairobi; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Seyidie Province, March 24th to November 30th, 1902; Collector, Mombasa, November 30th, 1902 to May 7th, 1903; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland, May 22nd to November 27th, 1903; Collector, Naivasha, November 28th, 1903 and Provincial Magistrate, Naivasha, January 28th, 1904 to May 1904; Acting Land Officer, May to October 1904; Collector, Masai Reserves, November, 1904.

GOLDIE, Water Leigh Mackinnon—Ed. Charterhouse University, St. Mary's Hospital, M.R.C.S., 1902; F.R.C.S., 1905. Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, June 1905.

GOODLIFFE, John Henry—Ed. Repton Public School, University College, London, and Aberdeen University, M.B., C.M., and M.D., (with commendation) Aberdeen; Medallist in Midwifery and Pathology; Civil Surgeon, Ashanti Campaign 1900-1 Medal, Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, October 1905.

GORDON, John Frederick Strathearn—South African War, 1900-2; Operations in the Transvaal, March 1901 to May 31, 1902; Operations in Cape Colony, Dec. 1900 to March 1901,

- Queen's medal with 5 clasps; Subaltern 3rd Batn, K. A. R. November 3rd 1904.
- GOSLING, John Thomas—Imperial Post Office 1887-97; Acting Postmaster General, British Central Africa, 1897-8; Postmaster-General, British Central Africa, 1898-1904; Postmaster-General, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, April 9th 1904.
- GOSLING, Samuel Bucknall—Imperial Post Office, 1889; Assistant Postmaster-General, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, 1904; South African Medal (4 clasps).
- GRANVILLE, Reginald Kerr—Assistant District Commissioner, Niger Coast Protectorate, 30th June 1896; Acting Resident, Benin City March 1898; District Commissioner, 1st January 1900; Political Officer, Aro Expedition, 1901-1902; Medal and clasp; Transferred N. Nigeria Protectorate, 2nd Class Resident, Jan. 24th 1903; mentioned in despatches for services in connection with the Burmi Expedition, 1905; Collector, East Africa Protectorate 26th September, 1905.
- GRAY, John Hereward—Ed. at Worthing College and Surrey County School: passed for Master, 1903; 5½ year's Sailing Ship Service; 1899, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st Officer, B. I. S. N. Co.; Chief Officer s. s. "Sybil" January 27th, 1904; South African war medal; Transport medal, M. S., China.
- GRIESS, William Mason—Ed. at Repton School and Cooper's Hill; senior Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, December 20th, 1895.
- HAMILTON, Robert William—Ed. at St. Paul's and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Classical Scholar, B.A., 1889 (honours); M.A., 1892; Secretary, Commission of Inquiry, Dominica, 1893-4; Student, Inner Temple, 1893; called to Bar 1895; District Commissioner, Lagos, 1895-97; Registrar, East Africa Protectorate, 1897; Acting Judicial Officer, April to November, 1898; Town Magistrate, 1899; Assistant Judge and Administrator-General, 1900; Acting Judge, June 1901 to March, 1902; Acting Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, July 1902; a Judge of the High Court of East Africa, August 11th, 1902; appointed to serve on Land Commission, 31st October, 1904; Principal Judge, East Africa Protectorate, 28th February 1905.
- HARAN, J. A.—Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, Feb-1st 1898.



**HARRISON, Lieut.-Col. Edgar Garston**—East Africa, 1895-6; Operations against Mazrui Rebels; Medal 2nd Class Brilliant Star of Zanzibar; Zanzibar War Medal; Uganda, 1897-8; Commanded in capture of Kabagambi, and took part in several other engagements, led final counter-attack at Kijembo and conducted various operations in Unyore. Mentioned in despatches; Brevet of Maj; D. S. O.; Medal with 2 clasps.

**HART, Capt. Harold Charles**—Subaltern 3rd Batn., King's African Rifles, January 29th, 1903.

**HEMSTED, Charles Selwood**—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, April 20th 1900; Nairobi Plague, 1902; Assistant Collector, April 1st 1903; Acting Collector, Nairobi, April 1903; Acting Collector, Kisumu, April 1904; Assistant Collector, Takaungu, November, 1904.

**HAYWOOD, Cecil Walter Inglefield Wightwick**—Ed. in Germany and Belgium; Eastern Telegraph Company, 1895-1900; 3rd Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, April 15th, 1901; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st 1902; Acting Collector, Kisumu, May, 1902 to April 1903; Nyeri, April 1904.

**HEMSTEAD, Rupert William**—2nd Treasury Assistant East Africa Protectorate, September, 19th 1899; Chief Accountant, Somaliland, December 1st 1901 to December 1st 1903; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 1st 1901.

**HENDERSON, Frederick Louis**—Cambridge University; B. A., 1897; M.R.C.S., England; L.R.C.P., London; Late House Surgeon, Middlesex Hospital; House Physician, Middlesex Hospital; Casualty Medical Officer, Middlesex Hospital; Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, October, 18th 1904.

**HICKIE, Clarence Frederick**—Accountant, Uganda Railway, April 1st, 1898; Assistant Chief Accountant, November 1st 1890; 3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, May 1st, 1893; 2nd Treasury Assistant, November 28th, 1903.

**HILL, John Kenyon**—English Board of Agriculture; Served in South African War on Intelligence Staff, with the Imperial Yeomanry and Remount Department; Assistant, Agricultural Department, East Africa Protectorate, March, 1901.

HINDE, Sidney Langford.—Chevallier de l'Ordre Royal du Lion—Ed. in France and Germany, Clare College, Cambridge, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Resident Medical Officer, North Stafford Hospital and Temperance Hospital, London, 1889-90; Congo Free State Service, 1891; Arab Campaign, 1892-94 (medal and star); explored Upper Maluga, Lukuga, &c., 1894; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, September 27th, 1895; Mbaruk rebellion (medal); Collector, 1897; Sub-Commissioner, Kenya Province, April 1st, 1902.

HOBLEY, Charles William—Geologist to the Imperial British East Africa Company March 1890; 1st class Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, August 1894; Assistant Deputy Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st 1902; Acting Deputy Commissioner, October 15th 1903 to June 27th 1904; Acting Commissioner, June 27th to August 1st 1904; Associate Member Institution of Civil Engineers; Uganda mutiny medal; Nandi medal, 1900; c.m.g., June 1904.

HOLLIS, Alfred Claud—Ed. at Highgate and St. Leonards, in Switzerland and Germany; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, March 12th, 1897; Collector, June 15th, 1900; Acting British Vice-Consul for German East Africa, April 1900 to February, 1901; Acting Secretary to the Administration and Private Secretary to H. M. Commissioner from Feb. to June 1901, and from Jan., 1902 to April, 1903; Secretary to the Administration, April 1st, 1903; Registrar-General of marriages, Dec., 1st, 1902; Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, Oct. 1st 1904; African General Service medal, Jubaland clasp.

HOPE, John Owen Webley—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, May 17th, 1899; Assistant Collector, April 1st 1900; Collector, April 1st, 1903.

HORNE, Edward Butler—Ed. at Bedford Grammar School; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 21st; 1904.

HORNE, Henry Hastings—Ed. at Clifton College; British Vice-Consul, Mexico, 1900-01; South Africa, Field Intelligence Force; South African Medal; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 3rd, 1903; Acting Collector, Karungu Feb. 1903 to Oct. 1903.

HUMPHERY, Ronan Wollaston—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 20th, 1900; Chief Commissariat Officer, African Forces, Ogaden Punitive Forces, 1901; Acting Col-

- lector, Teita District, May 1902; Collector, April 1st 1903; Jubaland Medal, 1901.
- HUNTER, Charles Stuart.—Ed: at Royal High School, Edinburgh; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway.
- HYATT, George Obré.—Ed: at Cheltenham College; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, 1897.
- HYDE, Miss Katherine Beatrice.—Cert. Guy's Hosp. Lond; Certs. Obstetrical Soc. Lond. and Central Midwives' Board, Sister Guy's Hosp. Lond; and Govt. Hosp. Singapore; Nursing Sister, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, Sept. 10th 1905.
- ISAAC, Francis Whitmore—3rd Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, December 8th, 1897; Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902.
- JACKSON, Frederick John—Ed: at Shrewsbury School and Jesus College, Cambridge; 1st Class Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, July 1894; Vice-Consul, May 1895; Deputy Commissioner, April 1901; Deputy Commissioner, East Africa Protectorate, April 1902; East and Central African Medal with Clasp, Uganda 1897-98, and Luba and African General Service Medal, Nandi Clasp; .CB., 1899; C.M.G., 1902.
- JACKSON, Wilfred Barry.—Ed: at Dehra Dun Forest School, Higher Standard Certificate; Uganda Railway Stores Department, December 1898 to November 1902; East Africa Protectorate, Nairobi, January 1903 to May 1903; Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Department June 1903.
- JAMES, George Alexander—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, May 22nd, 1903; 2nd Treasury Assistant May 29th, 1904.
- JENKINS, Captain. Edward Vaughan:—South African War, 1899-1902; Relief of Kimberley, Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May 1900, including operations at Paardeberg (17 to 26 Feb.); actions at Poplar Grove and Dreifontein Operations in the Transvaal, east and west of Pretoria, Aug. to Nov. 1900, including action at Rhenoster Kop; Operation, in the Transvaal, 30 Nov. 1900, to 31 May 1902; Railway Staff Officer Despatches, London Gazette, 10 Sept. 1901; Queen's medal with 4 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps; D. S. O.
- JOHNSON, John Taylor Connel—Ed: at Edinburgh University; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, Feb. 4th, 1902.

**KENYON-SLANEY**, Noville Aglionby—Ed : at Haileybury College : Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, October 18th, 1903.

**KIRKPATRICK**, Major, Henry Fearnly :—N. W. Frontier of India, 1897-8; Buner.—Attack and capture of the Tanga Pass—Medal with clasp; British East Africa, 1901.—Operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland, Medal with clasp.

**KYLE**, Francis Carus—Ed. Cheltenham College; Civil Engineer; Trained under Sir J. Brunless, M. I. C. E. M. T. M. E. Westminster; United Railways of Havana; Cuba; extension of the London United Tramways; construction of the Southend-on-sea pier; Cannock sewerage and sewage disposal works, Port Antonio Railway Extension, Jamaica; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, July 15th, 1904.

**LANE**, Charles Robert William—Imperial British East Africa Company, Assistant District Superintendent October, 1894; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st 1895; Kenya District, 1897; Collector September, 16th, 1897; Kitui, December, 1897; Teita District, November 1899; Machakos District, October 1900, Sub-Commissioner July, 1st 1904.

**LANE** George, Ed. Edinburgh University and London; Lieut.—R. A. M. C. Militia: Livingstone Memorial Prize 1889; Medical Officer Niger Coast Protectorate, 1896; Plague duty, India 1898; Medical Officer, Somaliland Protectorate, 1900; Transferred to East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, October 1904; Somaliland Campaign 1902-04, Medal & clasp.

**LAW**, John Crawford—Ed. at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston; Military qualification Certificate; Equitation certificate, Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto; Commission in the 10th Reg. Royal Grenadins of Toronto October, 1897; seconded for service with the 3rd (S. S.) Batt; Royal Canadian Regiment for Imperial garrison duty, Halifax N. S. May 1st 1902; Captain, Sept. 3rd, 1902; returned to 10th Reg. as Captain, seconded for Service as Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 15th, 1904.

**LAWSON**, Robert Malcolm—Ed : at Glenalmond and Keble College, Oxford; Assistant Collector, East African Protectorate, April, 6th, 1902; South African Medal, 1900-01.

**LEE**, Hardie—Ed : Messrs Wren & Gurney's, London, and The Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill; Assistant Engineer Berur—Shimoga Railway 1896-97; Forest Assistant

- to The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd. 1897-99; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, June 30th 1904.
- LEVESON, Gower, John Henry—Subaltern, 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles, May 8th, 1903.
- LEYS, N. M.—Ed. Glasgow University, M. B. Ch. B. 1900, (distinction Midwifery); Cert. Liverpool School Tropical Medicine 1901; Medical Officer, British Central Africa, September 1904; East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, September 1905.
- LINTON, Andrew—B. Sc.: F. H. A. S.: M. R. A. S. E.: Egyptian Government, 1898-1903; Director of Agriculture, East Africa Protectorate, August 12th, 1903.
- LLOYD, Lewis H—Educated at St. Peter's College Westminster; articled to Philip E. Pilditch, F. S. I., 2 Pall Mall East, Charing Cross 1897 to September 1903; Passed Association Exam, Surveyors' Institute 1903; Engineer to Messrs. H. Lovatt, Salisbury Plain Barracks; September 1903 to end of 1904; Assistant Surveyor, Garden City Company, January 1905, to July 1905; Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, September 1905.
- LOGAN, Ewen Reginald—Ed: at Charterhouse and Exeter College, Oxford; B. A., 1891; M. A., 1897; Student, Inner Temple, January 1894; Called to Bar, November 1899; Joined Middlesex and North London Sessions and Central Criminal Court, 1900; Served in Boer War as 2nd. Lieut., 65th Squadron, Imperial Yeomanry, 1901; Queen's medal and four clasps; Mines Department, Transvaal Government, August 1901—April 1902; Assistant Resident Magistrate Volksrust, Transvaal, May 1902-December 1903; Assistant Resident Magistrate, Pretoria, Transvaal, December 1903-May 1904; Magistrate, East Africa Protectorate, August 4th 1905; Acting Town Magistrate, Nairobi, September 12th, 1905.
- MACDONALD, Walter Halli Burton.—L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh; L. F. P. S., Glasgow, 1888; Medalist, Chemistry, Edinburgh School of Medicine, 1884; Honours, Anatomy, 1885; Surgery, 1886; Midwifery, 1887; Medalist, Medical Jurisprudence, 1888; Principal Medical Officer, Imperial British East Africa Company, 1889; Africa War medal and clasp, Witu 1890; Corresponding member of Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 1892; Principal Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, 1895; clasp Mwele, 1895; Letter of

thanks from Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for services to wounded of Naval Brigade, Mazrui rebellion, 1895; present at Bombardment of Zanzibar; received thanks of H. H. Sultan Hamoud and was presented with sword, 1896; Member of the Order of the brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1898; in medical charge of Anglo-German boundary delimitation, 1898; East and Central Africa Queen's medal with clasp (Uganda) 1897-98; Africa general service King's medal with clasp Uganda 1900; received letter of thanks from Lord Lansdowne, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State Foreign Affairs, for the successful manner in which outbreak of Plague was combated at Nairobi in 1901; Imperial British East Africa service medal, 1902; Medical Officer of Health 1903.

**MACDOUGALL, Kenneth**—Imperial British East Africa Company, 1889; District Superintendent, Lamu, November, 1891-92; Operations against Somalis 1892; Mazrui rebellion, 1894-95, (medal); Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st 1895; for service beyond His Majestys Dominions 2nd class order of the Star of Zanzibar; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland 1898; Ogaden medal; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Seyidie, 1898 Sub-Commissioner, Jubaland, 1901; Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland, 1902; Imperial British East Africa Company Medal.

**MACKAY, Captain. James Doull**—Occupation of Crete 97, Nile expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Promoted 2nd. Lieut. Medal with 2 clasps; Subaltern, 3rd Ball—King's African Rifles Sept. 29th, 1899; Adjutant and Quarter Master, January 1st, 1902.

**MACLEAN, Adrian John**—Ed: at Selwyn College, Cambridge, B. A., 1895; M. A., 1901; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 14th, 1901; Machakos, October, 1901; Nairobi, March, 1902; Acting Collector, Kenya, August, 1902; Rabai, November 1902; Acting Collector, Eldoma Ravine, August, 1903; Soba, Mumias, Mombasa October, 1904; Malindi, April 1905; Collector April 1st 1905.

**MACNAGHTEN, Leslie Hay**.—Ed. Wellington College and Truro Survey and Mining College. Assistant Engineer Public Works Department East Africa Protectorate May 15th, 1905.

**MARSDEN, Arthur**—Ed. at Bowden College; Chief of Customs, East Africa Protectorate, August 6th, 1895; Governor of Mombasa Jail, September 1st, 1895 to March 31st, 1903; Collector of Customs for Uganda Protectorate, July 1st, 1896;

Protector of Immigrants, November 18th, 1896 to March 31st, 1904; Vice-Consul, Mombasa, January 13th, 1899; held Marriage warrant, April 1st, 1902; to March 31st, 1903; Ashanti medal (1895-96) for Mazrui rebellion September, 1903. Appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to visit South Africa in order to report on the prospects of trade between East and South Africa as well as to make known the suitability of the East African Highlands for white Immigration and to encourage their colonisation by desirable settlers.

MAYCOCK, Frederick William Osby—Subaltern 3rd, Batt; King's African Rifles, March 9th, 1902; Captain, April 18th, 1903.

MAYES, Walter—Ed. at Ardrossan, Ayrshire; 3rd Assistant Uganda Protectorate, March 12th, 1901; transferred, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; East and Central Africa Medal, with Lumbwa and Uganda (1897-98) clasps.

MCCLELLAN, John William Tyndale.—Ed. at Malvern College and Royal Agricultural College; Assistant District Officer, East Africa Protectorate, October 4th, 1895; January to June, 1896, Mbaruk rebellion, Rabai, Mwele Medal; July to November, Acting Collector, Malindi; March to October, 1897, Vanga; April 1898 to March 1900, Gosha, Kismayu; Somali rebellion Medal, 1898; Collector, July 5th 1900; Masailand, October 1900; Lumbya, April 1903; December 1st, 1903 to July 1904 Acting Sub-Commissioner Kisumu Province July 1904 to June 1905 Acting Sub-Commissioner Naivasha Province.

MCCLOURE, Herbert Reginald—Ed. at Eastman's Royal Naval Academy and H. M. S. Britannia. China Medal 1900, Relief of Pekin Clasp, Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate April 5th, 1905.

MEINERTZHAGEN, Richard—Subaltern 3rd Batt. King's African Rifles, April 13th 1902, Captain March 11th, 1905.

MILNE, Arthur D.—Educated at Aberdeen University, Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, January 5th, 1898; Senior Medical Officer, 1900; Assistant Principal Medical Officer April 1st, 1903. Deputy Principal Medical Officer December 1904.

MITCHELL, Owen—Educated King's College London, and privately, Appointed U. K. Customs 8th July 1901 to 10th January 1905, Seconded to East Africa Protectorate as an Assistant in the Customs Department 10th January 1905.

MONCHTON, Noel—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, February 4th, 1905, Assistant Collector; East Africa Protectorates, April 1st, 1905 with seniority from February 4th.

MONSON, William John.—Ed. at Eton College (K. S.) and Magdalen College, Oxford, (Demy), B. A. (honours class: mods. and history), 1896; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, February 17th, 1899; Editor, *Official Gazette*, 1900; served as Intelligence officer, Ogaden Punitive Force, 1900-1; mentioned in despatches; Acting Secretary to the Administration and Private Secretary to H. M. Commissioner from June 1901 to 1902; Collector, April 1st, 1902; First Assistant Secretary to the Administration, and Editor of the *Official Gazette*, April 1st, 1903; African General Service Medal, Jubaland clasp.

MOORE, John Patrick—Inspector, Uganda Railway Police, 3rd June, 1899; Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 25th August, 1903 to 15th November 1903; Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Uganda Railway, 16th November, 1903 to 21st May, 1904; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate 1st July, 1904.

MORRISON, Alexander—M. A., B. Sc., Aberdeen University, 1899; called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1903; certificate of Honour, C. L. E., and J. J. Powell Prize in Common Law; Magistrate, Kisumu, East Africa Protectorate, July 9th, 1904; Acting Town Magistrate, Mombasa, March 15th to May 6th 1905.

MUIR, George John—Assistant Chief of Customs, East Africa Protectorate April 1st, 1899; Acting Port Officer, June 5th, to October 25th, 1899, and April 24th to October 31st, 1902; Acting Chief of Customs, British Vice-Consul and Protector of Immigrants, Sept. 12th, 1903 to March 31st, 1904.

MURRAY, George Henry Lygon—Ed. at Radley College and Keble College, Oxford, B. A. (honours, Law). 1892; Clerk, Probate Registry, Somerset House, 1893-4; Natal Mounted Police, 1896-7; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate December 15th, 1897; Collector April 16th, 1901.

NEAVE, Captain Charles Alexander.—Educated at Wellington College and R. M. A. Woodwich; Joined Royal Artillery 1889; Served in South Africa (Reserve of Officers) February 1900 to close of war; Queen's Medal 3 Clasps, King's Medal 2 Clasps; Joined 4th, Somerset Light Infantry as Captain



- 1904; Appointed to Veterinary Department East Africa Protectorate August 1905.
- NELIGAN, Charles Walter**—Ed: at Ipswich and Bedford Grammar School; Imperial Yeomanry, December 1899 to October 1901, South African medal, 1900-01; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, September 22nd, 1902; seconded February 3rd, 1904; Reinstated April 1st. 1905, Acting Collector Mombasa April 15th 1905.
- NORTHCOTE, Geoffrey Alexander Stafford**—Ed: at Blundell's School and Balliol College, Oxford; Newte and Huish exhibitor; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 27th, 1904; Acting Collector, Karungu, since October 24th, 1904.
- OVERY, Rand Charles**, 1894-1897 with Messrs Baker & May Architects & Surveyors Colchester & Clacton on Sea, 1897-1903, London, 1903-1904 Admiralty, Devonport and Keyham Dockyards, 1904 Passed Civil Service Examination as Examiner Public Works Office London, 1904 August, Plan Examiner and Chief Draughtsman. Survey Department, East Africa Protectorate.
- PARKER, Miss Grace Marjorie**, Greenwich Seaman's Hospital: Sobo Hospital for women: Eye Hospital Liverpool: and Eye Hospital Birmingham. Nursing Sister British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, June 29th 1903.
- PARTINGTON, Hugh Basil**—Ed: at Marlborough College and Pembroke College, Cambridge, B. A.; 3rd. Assistant, Uganda Protectorate, July 1st, 1900; Transport Officer, November 1900 to March 1901; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Provisional Collector, April 1st. 1905.
- PATTERSON, John Ed**: George Watson's College Edinburgh Scottish Horse, South African War; Assistant Treasurer East Africa Prot., 1st. April 1905.
- PEARSON, Edward Lee**—Ed: at Foster's, Stubbington House and at Aranches College, France; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, June 14th, 1900; Mombasa, Rabai and Baringo; 2nd Ogaden Expedition, 1901; and Medal for same Acting Collector, Machakos; Collector July 1st, 1904 Nairobi.
- PENRUDDOCKE, John Hungerford**—Mem. Am: S. M. E. Grand Trunk Railway, November 1881 to 1895; Sao Paulo Railway, 1895 to 1899; Assistant Loco; Superintendent, Uganda Railway, June, 1899.

PERCIVAL, Arthur Blayney—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, June 14th, 1900; Ranger of Game Preserves, May 10th, 1901.

PICKWOOD, Howell—Educated Bedford Modern School Clerk attorney Generals Office, British Honduras, November 1895, 3rd Customs Officer 12th August 1898 4th Clerk Treasury and Customs and Clerk to Commissioners of Currency 27th Dec. 1901; 2nd Grade Customs and Excise Officer August 1903; Colonial Branch of Exchequer and Audit Dept. 21st Oct. 1904; Assistant Treasurer East Africa Protectorate 26th June 1905.

PIDCOCK, Henry—Ed: at Royal Naval School, New Cross, London; Imperial British East Africa Company, 1892; Commander, East Africa Protectorate S. S. "Juba," July 1st, 1895; Assistant Collector, November 4th, 1896; Port Officer and Deputy Governor of Mombasa Jail, April 1st, 1897; Acting Collector of Customs, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and Protector of Immigrants, October 1897 to April 1898; Acting Collector of Customs, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, Protector of Immigrants, Governor of Mombasa Jail and Vice-Consul, March 1901 to October 1901; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, June 11th, 1904.

POPE-HENNESSY, Major. Ladislas Herbert Richard:—West Africa, 1897-98 Lagos Empld. in Hinterland, Medal with clasp; British East Africa, 1901.—Operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland, Medal with clasp; East Africa, 1903,—Operations in Somaliland, Despatches, London Gazette 7th, August 1903; clasp (Somaliland 1902-04.)

POWELL, Henry, Student, Royal Gardens, Kew, June 1888; April 1890; Curator, Botanic Gardens, St. Vincent, West Indies, May 1890—November 1903; Assistant to Director of Agriculture East Africa Protectorate, November 7th, 1903.

POWTER, Gilbert Edward—Imperial British East Africa Company, October 12th, 1894; Senior Second Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; Secretary to Wakf Commission, September 30th, 1900; Visiting Justice to Mombasa Prison, July 24th, 1902; to 11th, May 1904; Acting Postmaster General, March 16th, to April 23rd, 1904.

RITCHARD, William Owen—Temporary Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, August 24th, 1903; Medical Officer, Feb. 15th, 1904.

**RADDON-REID**,—Herbert,—Ed. Lauth's Academy and at Maritzburg College, Natal; De Beer's Consolidated Mines, Kimberley 1892; Bechuanaland Rebellion 1897; Medal and clasp Cape Mounted Police 1897-01; Anglo-Boer war 1899-02; Kings and Queen's Medals and 2 clasps, Orange River Free State and Cape Colony Field Intelligence Dept: Eastern. C. C., was Commissioned as 1st Lieut: Secretary, District Commission Repatriation Dept; Johannesburg 1902-03; Native Affairs Dept: Hlatikulu, Swaziland 1903-04; Statistical Dept: East Rand Mines 1904; Deputy Superintendent of Goal, Mombasa B. East Africa Protectorate 1905.

**RADFORD**, William John—Charing Cross Hospital: M. R. C. S. (England), 1887; L. R. C. P. (London), 1890; Fellow Royal Geographical Society, 1900; Honorary Member St. John's Ambulance Society, 1896; House Physician and Surgeon, Charing Cross Hospital, 1890; Medical Superintendent, Marylebone Dispensary 1891; Medical, Superintendent, Poplar Hospital, 1892; Medical Officer, East Protectorate, June 1st 1898.

**RATTIGAN**, Major. Herbert William.—Soudan, 1888.-Action of Gamazah, Medal with clasp; bronze star. Operations on the Nile, 1889. Operations in Chitral, 1895.-With the Relief Force, storming of the Malakand Pass. Medal with clasp. British East Africa, 1901.—Operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland. Senior Staff Officer, Medal with clasp. East Africa, 1904.—Opérations in Somaliland, Action at Jidballi. Despatches, London Gazette, 2 September 1904 2 clasps.

**RAYNE**, Henry—Ed. Otago N. Z. New Zealand civil service exam, 1894; New Zealand Mounted Rifles S. A. Queen's Medal 4 clasps King's Medal. Inspector of Police, British East Africa Protectorate, June 1st, 1904; Assistant Dist. Supt. Police 14th, June 1905.

**REDDIE**, Colin Spittal—Imperial British East Africa Company; Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895.

**REID**, Arthur William.—Ed. at Leicester and Stafford; Assistant, Store Department, Mersey Railway, Liverpool, January 1886; Chief in 1889; Assistant Storekeeper, Uganda Railway 1897; Senior Assistant, 1899; Chief Storekeeper, 1903.

**RICHARDS**, Percy Bradley—Second Engineer East Africa Protectorate S. S. "Juba" 8th June 1903. Acting Chief Engineer S. S. "Juba" 27th June 1904. to 27th December 1904.

**RIGBY, Walter**.—Served with B. S. A. Police, Matabeland, 1896; Cape Medical Staff, Bechuanaland, 1897, 1 clasp; Imperia, Light Horse and Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, Boer War; Queen's Medal 4 bars, King's 2 bars, 1899-1902; Inspector of Police, East Africa Protectorate, 16th May, 1904, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, 15th, October, 1904.

**ROSS, Philip Hedgeland**.—Ed. at Christ's College, New Zealand; Otago University; St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M. B. C. S. (England); L. R. C. P. (London), 1900; D. P. H. Cambridge, 1902; Bacteriologist, East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, August 7th, 1903.

**ROSS, William McGregor**.—Ed. Southport Grammar School and Liverpool University. M. Sc., B. E., B. A., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway, April 1900. Director of Public Works, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st, 1905.

**SADLER, James Hayes, C. B.**.—Lieut-Colonel Indian Staff Corps, late Foreign Department, Government of India; First Commission July 6th, 1870; served with 61st Foot in Canada and Ireland, and 40th Foot and 33rd Bengal Native Infantry in India; appointed to Political Department in India, July 1877; Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, May 1881; Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, July to October 1886, August to October 1888, and April 1889 to December 1890; Political Agent with the ex-Amir of Afghanistan, April 1891; Agent Kotal and Jhelaum July 1891; on special duty with Prince Damsong of Siam, February 1892; Political Agent and Consul of Muscat, November 1892; Acting Resident and Consul-General, Persian Gulf, June 1893; Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, April 1895; Political Agent and Consul, Somaliland Protectorate, August 1898; Retired from the Indian Service, March 1899; continued to be employed as Consul-General, Somaliland till December 1901; Commissioner in Uganda December 1901; C. B., June 1902; Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Protectorate, December 11th, 1905.

**SALKELD, Captain, Robert Edward**.—Operations on N. W. Frontier of India, 1897-8.—With Mohmand Field and Tirah Expedition Forces. Medal with 2 clasps. British East Africa, 1901.—Operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland. Medal with clasp.

- SANDERSON, Stanley.—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, October 1st, 1901; Superintendent of Inland Revenue and Conservancy, February 6th, 1903.
- SANDIFORD, Charles.—M. I. A. E., M. I. M. E., Loco Superintendent, North West Railway, India; Loco Superintendent, Uganda Railway, 1899; C. B. 1903.
- SERGEANT, John. Ed. Athelhampton School, Birkdale. Accountant Public Works Department, East Africa Protectorate, June 29th, 1905.
- SILBERRAD, Hubert—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate May 8th, 1903; Taveta, August 1st; Acting Collector of Teita, February and March 1904.
- SKENE, Ralph Rangabe Felix Henry.—Ed. at St. Paul's School London and Calvin's College, Geneva; Assistant Collector East Africa Protectorate, December 5th, 1897; Acting Transport Officer, September 10th, 1901; Acting Collector, April 17th, 1902; Collector, April 1st, 1903.
- SMITH, Alexander—Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate September 19th, 1904.
- STANLEY, Geoffrey Armstrong.—Ed: at Bath and City of London School; Great Western Railway, 1897 to 1901; Assistant Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, May 23rd, 1901.
- STEDMAN, Hugh John Harry. Ed: Weymouth College. Articled to Borough Engineer and Surveyor of Dorchester, 1895 to 1898. Assistant to same, 1898 to 1903. On staff of Superintending Civil Engineer H. M. Breakwater, Portland, 1903 to July 1905. Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department East Africa Protectorate July 27th, 1905.
- ST. JOHN-KNELLER, Hastings Godfrey Laureston. Ed: Weymouth College and Crystal Palace School of Engineering. Junior Assistant Engineer in the Admiralty on the extension of H. M. Dockyard, Keyham 1896 to 1900. Assistant Civil Engineer 1st. grade, in the Admiralty on the extension of H. M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, 1901 to 1905. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department East Africa Protectorate April 29th, 1905.
- STOCKER, James Edward—Cape Mounted Rifles, South Africa, 1897-1902; South African war, 1899-1902; medals (King's and Queen's) clasps, Transvaal, Free State and Cape Colony; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 27th, 1904. Attached to Land Office August 1904.

STORDY, Robert John—Uganda Transport Service January 21st. 1898 ; Chief Veterinary Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, April 1st. 1901.

SWEENIE, John William.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway ; Assistant Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, 27th, August 1898.

TANNER, William Hugh. P. A. S. I. Ed : at Merchant Taylors' School ; Assistant Director of Public Works, East Africa Protectorate, June 6th, 1903.

TATE, Harry Russell—Ed : at Sherborne School ; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, December 16th, 1897 ; Superintendent of Government Transport, March 1900 ; Officer in charge, East Africa Transport, Ashanti Field Force August 1900 ; Transport Officer. Ogaden Punitive Force, January 1901 ; Collector, April 6th, 1901 ; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Kenya Province, April to September, 1902 and November, 1904 to April 1905 ; Ashanti, medal ; 1900 ; Jubaland, medal, 1901 ; Transferred to Ukambani 1st. May 1905.

TAW, George McLeod—Indian Police, Berars, 1893-1897 ; Uganda Railway Police, 1899-1903 ; Assistant District Superintendent of Police, East Africa Protectorate, April, 1st. 1903.

THOMSON, David—Educated Harris Academy, Dundee, N. B. and King's College, London. Appointed U. K. Customs 14th, December 1900 Seconded to East Africa Protectorate as an Assistant in the Customs Department, 10th January 1905.

TOWNSEND, Alfred Ernest—Ed. at Brisbane Grammar School ; Pupil to Mr. Tendal P. Porter Staff Surveyor Queensland Survey Department 1889-1891 ; Chief Assistant to Mr. D. F. MacLean, Resumption Surveyor and Queensland Railways Department, 1891-1902 ; Assistant Surveyor, Gold Coast Survey under Major Watherston, C. B. R. E., 1902-1905 ; Surveyor British East Africa Protectorate, August 24th, 1905.

TOWNSEND, William Henry Marshall.—Ed : at East London School, South Africa and at Heles School, Exeter ; 9 years Sailing Ship Service, David and Piper and the Empire lines, 6 years B. I. S. N. Co ; Chief Officer S. S. Winifred, July 8, 1903 ; Transport Medal, China.

TRAILL, Francis S. F.—Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, October 10th, 1898 ; Collector, April 1st. 1903.

VAN DE VELDE, Marcel Arthur Maurice—Ed : at Mt. St. Mary's College, Derbyshire ; Colonial and Audit branch of Exche-

quer and Audit Department, May, 29th, 1900; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, March, 9th, 1903; Assistant Auditor, Uganda Protectorate, June 1903; East Africa Protectorate, June 1904.

VAN SOMEREN, R. A. L., Educ. Edinburgh University and Royal College of Surgeons Edin.; M. B. Ch. B. Special University Cert. (Edin.) Tropical Diseases, and Cert. London School of Tropical Medicine. Temporary Medical Officer Uganda Protectorate October 10th, 1905.

WALKER, Sidney Robert—Ed: at Epsom College and Westminster Hospital; M. R. C. S. (England); L. R. C. P. (London), 1897; House Surgeon and House Physician, Westminster Hospital, 1897; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, January 8th, 1898; East Africa Protectorate, February, 1904; Assistant Principal Medical Officer East Africa & Uganda, May 1904; Uganda Mutiny, East and Central Africa Medal, with clasp (Uganda) 1897-98.

WALLER, Desmond Dalrymple—3rd Treasury Assistant, East Africa Protectorate, May 12th, 1899; 2nd Assistant, September 23rd, 1899; Officer in charge, Indian Immigration, November 1902; Additional District Officer, January 6th, 1903; Town Magistrate, Kisumu, February 6th, 1903; Military Pay-master, April 1st, 1903; Protector of Immigrants, April 1st, 1904.

WARING, Edward Lennon—Ed: at St. Paul's School and Crystal Palace Engineering School (Head of 1892); Hydraulic Engineering Company, Chester, 1892-4; Chief Assistant Engineer to Messrs P. W. and C. S. Meik, Westminster, 1894-1900; Port Talbot Railways and Docks Company; Seaham Harbour Works; Burntisland Harbour; Hebburn Graving Dock; Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway 1900-3; Assistant Chief Surveyor and Land Officer, East Africa Protectorate, July 27th, 1903.

WEBSTER, Everard Francis—Ed: at Christ's Hospital and King's College; Bank of England (five years); Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, medal (5 clasps); Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, May 4th, 1903.

WEEKS, Reginald—Ed: in Germany and Switzerland; Assistant Collector, East Africa Protectorate, April 10th, 1902; Taveta, September 1902; Fort Hall, December 1902; Acting Collector, Kitui, June 1903; Kisumu June 1905; South Africa Medal, 1900.

WHISH, Lieut. John Kenneth Tulock—South African War, 1899-1902. Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations of 17 to 24 Jan. 1900. and action at Spion Kop; operations of 5 to 7 Feb. 1900. and action at Vaal Kranz; operations on Tugela Heights, and action at Pieters Hill. operations in Natal, March to Jun. 1900. including action at Laings Nek. Operations in the Transvaal, 30 Nov. 1900. to March '01 and Nov. '01 to Feb. '02; Queen's medal with 6 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.

WHITTLE, Captain Alfred John—Uganda, 1900, Nandi, Expedition, acted as Staff Officer Commanding, despatches London Gazette 10 September 1901, medal with clasp, Uganda, 1901. Expedition in the Lango country, Clasp.

WIGGINS, Clare Aveling—M. R. C. S. (England); L. R. C. P. (London); Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, April 4th, 1901; late Casualty Officer, St. Mary's Hospital and Medical Officer, Fulham Infirmary W.

WILL, James—Ed. at Aberdeen University, Senior Thompson Bursar (Science) 1882; M.B. and M. Ch. (Honours and medal) 1884; Demonstrator Practical Surgery, 1883-4; Surgeon Army Medical Staff, 1886; Aitkin prizeman (Pathology) 1886; Lecturer and Examiner to Chinese College of Medicine, Hongkong, 1890-91; Major, Royal Army Medical Corps, 1898; Established Relief Hospitals in Martinique and St Vincent during the Volcanic Eruptions 1902: presented with a public address signed by the inhabitants of St. Vincent, and received letters of thanks from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Commander-in-Chief. Contributions to the United Service Magazine, Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, &c: Associate Member of the Association of Military Surgeons, U. S. A. Principal Medical Officer, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. February 21st, 1904.

WILSON, David James—Seconded by Indian Government to Imperial British East Africa Company as Superintendent of Telegraphs 1889; Zanzibar 1894-95; Collector, Vanga, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; Mombasa, 1896; Malindi, 1897; Chief Superintendent of Transport and Registrar of Porters, 1898; Director of Uganda Transport and in charge of Depot Stores, King's African Rifles (Uganda), 1899; Director of Transport, East Africa Protectorate, Coast Agent, Uganda Protectorate; Medal, Mazrui Rebellion, 1895-96.



- WILSON, Ernest George—Ed: at Whitgift College; Great Northern Railway, April 1894 to June, 1901; Assistant Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, July 1901.
- WILSON, Henry Allan—Subaltern 4th Battalion King's African Rifles, April 5th 1902; transferred to 3rd Battalion, April 1st 1904.
- WILSON, William—Commander s. s. "Henry Wright," Imperial British East Africa Company, October 1886 to April 1891; Commander East Africa Protectorate s.s. "Juba" December 3rd, 1896.
- WISE, Charles—Imperial British East Africa Company; Asst. Collector, East Africa Protectorate, July 1st, 1895; Actg. Collector Teita Dist. 1st July 1895 to Nov. 1896; Actg. Collector, Machakos Dist. Oct. 1897 to March 1898; Actg. Collector, Kikuyu Dist. March 1898 to Sept. 1898; Asst. Collector Kibwezi Dec. 1898 to Aug. 1899; Actg. Collector Kitui Dist. Nov. 1899 to June 1890; Actg. Collector Kitui Dist. March 1901 to Jan. 1902; Supt. of Experimental Gardens Nairobi Feb. 1902 to Aug. 1902; Actg. Collector Naivasha Dist. Oct. 1902 to Aug. 1904; Actg. Collector Vanga Dist. April 28th, 1905.
- WRIGHT, Harry Walter—Ed. at Down House School, Hampstead Dulwich, 8 years Sailing Ships and small steamers; 13½ years Castle Line, 4 years, Lieut. Royal Navy, South African medal.
- WRIGHT, Reginald Barton—Associate of City Guilds Central Institution Engineering; late Assistant Surveyor Trigonommetrical Survey Perak, Malay Peninsula; late Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway; Chief Surveyor, East Africa Protectorate, April 1st 1903; Land Officer, May, 1903.
- WYNSTONE-WATERS, Edward John—Late Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Lecturer on Surgical anatomy, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Physical Society; three times medallist in Junior Practical, Senior Practical, and Senior Systematic anatomy; Author of papers on Anatomical and physiological questions, Medical Officer, Uganda Railway, May 10th, 1898; Uganda Protectorate, December 10th, 1900; transferred to East Africa Protectorate, March, 1902.

## KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

---

A portion of what is now the 3rd Battalion of the King's African Rifles was formed, under the title of East Africa Rifles, in 1895, when the Government took over the Administration of the East Africa Protectorate from the Imperial British East Africa Company.

The Battalion at that time consisted of 250 Soudanese and 600 Swahilis. It was reorganised in 1898 and the numbers increased to 10,000 rank and file in 8 companies, the proportion of British Officers being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Company, excluding the Commandant, the second in Command, the Officer Commanding in Jubaland and the Adjutant and Quartermaster. The number of Soudanese was, at the same time, increased by 300, enlisted in Egypt on the conclusion of the campaign against the Mahdi. In 1904 the Battalion was further enlarged by two Companies, consisting of 5 British Officers and five hundred men, which were taken over from Uganda, of this one was composed of Soudanese enlisted in Uganda and the Nile Provinces, the other of local tribes, principally Swahilis.

At present the Battalion consists of 512 Soudanese, 738 locally enlisted troops, one Company being Masai, who have proved themselves very good soldiers. In 1901 a camel corps was formed from a portion of the Soudanese Infantry in Jubaland, mounted on Arab Riding camels; and has proved very useful. Since the arrival of the 1st Reserve Battalion, the strength of the 3rd Battalion has decreased to 1,000 men distributed as follows:—

Nairobi, Head Quarters—3 Companies	390
Jubaland	... 350
Kericho	... 130
Nandi	... 130
	<hr/>
	1,000

There is in addition a band of 24 men and boys. The 1st Battalion is distributed as follows:—

Nairobi (headquarters)	... 500
Nyeri	... 100
	<hr/>
	600

The troops in Uganda, formerly known as the Uganda Rifles, are now styled the 4th and 5th Battalions of the King's African Rifles. Their headquarters is at Entebbe, with detachments at Nimule, Jinja and Mbarara.

## STAFF.

### 3rd Battalion.

Commandant	...	Lieut.-Col. E. G. Harri- son, D. S. O.
2nd in Command	...	Major L. H. R. Pope- Hennessy
Major in Jubaland	...	Major H. F. Kirkpatrick
Staff Officer to I. G., K. A. R	...	Major H. W. Rattigan
Adjutant & Quartermaster	...	Capt. J. D. Mackay
Paymaster	...	C. A. Armitstead

### Distribution of Companies.

No of Coy	District & Station	Company Commanders	Suoalterns.
I	Jubaland	Capt. R. E. Salkeld	Lieut J. K. T. Whish
II	do.	Major H. W. Rattigan	„ L. Aylmer
III	Nairobi	Capt. W.E.H. Barrett	Lieut C. S. Sharpe
IV	do.	Capt. F.W.O. Maycock	Capt. H. C. Hart
V	Kericho	Capt. A. J. Whittle	Lieut H. A. Wilson
VI	Nairobi	Capt. F. A. Dickinson	Capt. E.V. Jenkins, D.S.O.
VII	Nandi	Capt. R. Meinertzhagen	Lieut J. A. Leveson-Gower
VIII	Gobwen		Lieut (Hon) L. P. Cary
Camel Corps			Lieut J. F. S. Gordon.

## List of Subordinates of 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles.

Name	Designation	Province.
Ccwasji J. Kambatta	Assistant Paymaster	Ukamba
Sayad Mohamed Merajuddin	Head Clerk	do.
Ignatious Caetano Fernandez	Asst. do.	do.
Caridad Maciel	Clerk	do.
Sundar Dass	do.	do.
Yooosuf Mohamed	do.	do.
Manoel Salvador Fernandez	do.	Jubaland
Joseph Nicholas Lobo	do.	do.
David Francis Nazarete	do.	do.
Gilbert Maitland	do.	do.

## 4th BATTALION.

### Staff.

Commandant and Officer Command-		
ing Troops, Uganda Protectorate ...		
2nd in Command ...	...	Brevet Maj. P. B. Rigby.
Adjutant and Intelligence Officer ...	...	Capt. B. R. Graham.
Quartermaster ...	...	Lieut. T. Greenwood.
Paymaster ...	...	Mr. J. Clifford.

### Indian Contingent.

Staff Officer ...	...	Capt. W. H. Nicolson.
Double Company Commander ...	...	Capt. N. Macleod.
" " Subaltern ...	...	Lieut. A. H. W. Elias.
Medical Officer ...	...	Capt. R. H. Price, M. B., I. M. S.

### Distribution.

District.	Station.	Company.	Officers.
Nile.	Nimule	No. 1	Major P. B. Rigby, Commanding Troops, District. Captain R. C. Hall. Lieut. E. K. Bradbury.

District	Station.	Company	Officers.
Uganda.	Gondokoro	No. 7 No. 2	Lieut. H. S. Burrough. Captain H. W. Fletcher. Lieut. (Capt.) H. M. Tufnell.
	Hoima	No. 5	Lieut. E. E. S. Bennett.
	Entebbe		Commandant. Adjutant and Intelligence Officer. Quartermaster. Paymaster.
	Kampala	" A " " B "	Captain N. Macleod. Lieut. A. H. W. Elias.
	Jinja	No. 4	Captain R. H. Price, M.B., I. M. S. Captain L. E. S. Ward. Lieut. P. Garrard.
	Mbarara	No. 3 No. 6	Captain C. E. H. Laughlin, Com- manding Troops, District. Lieut. (Capt.) E. M. G. McFerran. Lieut. F. J. Wallace.

NOTE.—" A " and " B " Company are Indian Contingent.

## NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

### Cape of Good Hope Station.

The Cape of Good Hope Station is bounded :—

NORTH.—In the Indian Ocean—By the Equator between the Coast of Africa and the Meridian of 75° E and by the parallel of 10° South Latitude between the Meridians of 70° and 95° E Longitude.

In the Atlantic, by the parallel of the Cunene river about 17° 15' South Latitude between the Coast of Africa and the Meridian of Greenwich and by the parallel of 15° S. Latitude between the Meridians of Greenwich and 15° West Longitude.

EAST.—By the Meridian of  $70^{\circ}$  East Longitude between the Equator and the parallel of  $10^{\circ}$  South and by the Meridian of  $90^{\circ}$  East.

SOUTH.—By the Antarctic Circle.

WEST.—By the Meridian of  $15^{\circ}$  W Longitude. For Administrative purposes the Station is divided as follows:—

1. East Coast Africa Division.

2. Cape of Good Hope Division.

(a)	East Sub Division	} of Cape of Good Hope Division
(b)	West           "	
(c)	South         "	

The Following Ships Comprise the Squadron:—

Crescent (Flag), Fort, Terpsichore, Pelorus.

129 CRESCENT, 13. *Twin Screw Cruiser, 1st Class.*

7,700 Tons.

I. H. P. 10,000 N. D. (12,000 F. D.)

*Flag Ship.*

*Cape of Good Hope.*

REAR-ADMIRAL	... John Durnford C.B, D.S.O....	19 Mar. 04
FLAG LIEUT.	... Ronald C. Mayne	... 11 Feb. 04
SECRETARY	... Harry Robinson	... 11 Feb. 04
CLERK TO SEC.	... George H. Coles	... 11 Feb. 04
	James M. L. Cusack	... 11 Feb. 04
	Charles F. Webber	... 11 Feb. 04
CAPTAIN	... Trevelyhan D. W. Napier.	
	M. V. O.	... 25 Feb. 04
COMMANDER	... Herbert W. Richmond	... 25 Feb. 04
	(N) Alfred C. Sykes	... 25 Feb. 04
LIEUTENANT	... William Bowden Smith	... 25 Feb. 04
	(G) Frederick W. Talbot-	
	Ponsonby	... 25 Feb. 04
	(T) Wilfred Tomkinson	... 25 Feb. 04
	Benjamin W. Barrow	... 25 Feb. 04
	Hon. William S. Leveson-	
	Gower	... 25 Feb. 04

	Henry C. Halaban	... 25 Feb. 04
	John B. Haly ( <i>temp</i> )	... 8 Sep. 04
ENG. COM.	... William F. Turner	... 10 Jan. 05
ENG. LIEUT.	... Lionel W. Swift	... 25 Nov. 04
MAJ. R. M.	... Gerald A. Cox	... 16 Mar. 04
LIEUT. R. M. A.	... Harold Blount	... 25 Feb. 04

(*And for duty as Inspector of Gymnasia.*)

CHAPLAIN	... Rev. George B. Robinson	
	M.A.	... 25 Feb. 04
FLEET SURG.	... Donald T. Hoskyn, M.B.	... 25 Feb. 04
STAFF SURGEON	... Alworth E. Merewether,	
	M.B.	... 25 Feb. 04
FLEET PAYM.	... Charles E. H. Meredyth	... 25 Feb. 04
NAVAL INSTR.	... Ronald J. M. Holliday, M.A.	25 Feb. 04
SURGEON	... William K. D. Breton	... 25 Feb. 04
SUB-LIEUT.	... Godfrey B. J. Benyon	... 25 Feb. 04
ENG. SUB-LIEUT.	... William H. Outfin	... 25 Feb. 04
	Henry A. Little	... 26 Mar. 04
ASSIST. PAYM.	... Thomas A. Woolf	... 25 Feb. 04
CH. GUNNER	... James Cannon	... 25 Feb. 04
GUNNER	... (T) Ernest E. Lowe, csc.	... 25 Feb. 04
	Thomas H. Keyes	... 25 Feb. 04
BOATSWAIN	... George J. J. Rundle	... 25 Feb. 04
SIG. BOATSWAIN	... Albert J. Brown (act)	... 10 May 04.
CARPENTER	... John W. Sheldrake	... 25 Feb. 04.
ARTIF. ENGINEER	... Ellis Booth	... 25 Feb. 04.
MIDSHIPMAN	... William M. Cary	... 8 Mar. 04.
	Edward L. B. Oliphant	... 8 Mar. 04.
	Denis E. Rahilly	... 25 Feb. 04.
	Nowell C. Johnstone	... 25 Feb. 04.
	Harald E. Wharton	... — Apr. 04.
	Richard E. Lawley	... — Apr. 04.
	Cecil O. Butler	... — Apr. 04.
	Frederick A. Buckley	... 15 May 04.
	Evelyn T. Wickham	... 15 May 04.
	Alfred W. J. Finlayson	... 15 May 04.
	Alexander D. Cunningham	15 Sept. 04.
	Vernon Hammersley-	
	Heenan	... 15 Sept. 04.
CLERK	... Guy P. Woollerton	... 25 Feb. 04.
ASSIST. CLERK	... Leslie S. Brown	... 25 Feb. 04.
	Gerald D. C. Kiddle	... 10 Nov. 04.

*The following officers are borne as additional for various services.*

**For Service in Naval Establishments.**

COMMANDER ... William P. Lodder ... 19 May 03.

*(For Service in Dockyard).*

LIEUTENANT ... Christopher H. Deighton .. 1 Apr. 03.

*(For charge of Ordnance Stores at Cape of Good Hope.*

**FORTE, 10. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class.**

4,360 TONS. I. H. P. 7,000 N. D. (9,000 F. D.)

*Recommissioned Ascension Feb. 1905.*

CAPTAIN	... Alfred E. A. Grant
LIEUTENANT	... (G) Herbert N. Hunter (N) Charles C. Johnson Reginald B. C. Hutchinson, C.S.C. John W. Howard
ENG. LIEUT.	... Lindsay J. Stephens Alfred E. Cock
LIEUT. R. N. R.	... Harry W. Wright
SUB-LIEUT.	... Ralph H. Deane
CHAPLAIN	... Rev. Howarth A. Heap
STAFF SURG.	... Edward C. Cridland, M.B.
PAYMASTER	... Sydney H. Jones Parry
GUNNER	... Arthur J. Burstow James F. W. Dimond (T) Nicholas Liddicoat
CARPENTER	... Thomas E. J. McCarthy
ARTIF. ENGR.	... Leonard H. Young
CLERK	... Alexander A. des V. Ewing

**486 TERPSICHORE, 8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class.**

3,400 TONS. I. H. P. 7,000 N. D. (9,000 F. D.)

*Cape of Good Hope.*

CAPTAIN	... William H. Baker-Baker .. 20 Sept. 04
LIEUTENANT	... (G) Charles E. W. Pyddoke 1 Sept. 04 Henry J. G. Lawrence ... 26 Apr. 04 (N) Alfred G. Alston ... 26 Apr. 04 Lewis G. E. Crabbe ... 26 Apr. 04 Henry V. Coates ... 26 Apr. 04



*(In lieu of a Sub-Lieut.)*

LIEUT. R. N. R.	... Alfred W. Bennett (act) ...	26 Oct. 04
ENG. LIEUT.	... Herbert W. Harris ...	26 Apr. 04
	Malcolm C. Johnson ...	26 Apr. 04
PAYMASTER	... Bernard H. Ward ...	26 Apr. 04
SURGEON	... John Martin ...	26 Apr. 04
ASST. PAYMASTER	... John W. E. Gilhespy ...	2 Apr. 04
GUNNER	... Richard Harrison ...	26 Apr. 04
	(T) T. Michael Fitzgerald..	26 Apr. 04
	Robert F. Arnold ...	26 Apr. 04
CARPENTER	... Joshua Creber ...	26 Apr. 04
ARTIF. ENG.	... James F. Killock ...	26 Apr. 04

*Recommissioned at Simonstown, 26th April, 1904.*

365 PELORUS, 8. *Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class.*

2,135 TONS. I. H. P. 5,000 N. D. (7,000 F. D.)

*North America and West Indies.*

*( Ordered to relieve 'Barrosa' at Cape of Good Hope.)*

COMMANDER	... Thomas L. Barnardiston..	19 May 04
LIEUTENANT	... Harry C. Sterling ...	19 May 04
	(N) John S. S. Penrose...	7 Nov. 04
	Oscar E. A. de S. de Tho-	
	ren ...	19 May 04
	(G) Robert H. Clark Hall	19 May 04
ENG. LIEUT.	... Charles W. Bolt ...	19 May 04
	Alfred E. E. Rayner ...	19 May 04
STAFF SURG.	... Edgar F. Mortimer ...	19 May 04
PAYMASTER	... George E. Coleridge	— 04
SUB-LIEUT.	... Sherwood Hodgins	— 04
SUB-LIEUT. R. N. R.	... Kenneth Dowson (act) ...	19 May 04
ASST. PAYMASTER	... Robert Haves ...	7 Nov. 04
GUNNER	... Henry Irish ...	19 May 04
CARPENTER	... Samuel Bounsall	19 May 04

*Commissioned at Devonport, 19th May, 1904.*

---

GLOSSARY.

I. H. P. = Indicated Horse Power.

N. D. = Natural Draught.

F. D. = Forced ..

(G.) Before an Officer's name indicates "Gunnery Lieutenant."

(T.) Before an Officer's name indicates "Torpedo Lieutenant or Gunner."

(N.) Before an Officer's name indicates "Navigating Officer."

The number in big type next to the name of the ship thus "Forte, 10" indicates number of heavy guns in the ship.

*N.B.*—(By heavy guns is meant, guns of and above 4 inches bore.)

---

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

---

This department exercises a general control over all matters relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons whether native or non-native in the East Africa Protectorate.

Applications for probate and letters of administration may in non-native cases be made to the Administrator General, Mombasa, or to the Town Magistrate at Nairobi and Kisumu, who have the powers of District Delegates under s.235A of the Indian Succession Act 1865, which act was applied to the Protectorate in 1897.

The powers of the District Delegate, Nairobi extend to the Provinces of Ukamba and Naivasha, and of the District Delegate Kisumu to the Province of Kisumu

In contentions cases application should be made to the Principal Judge of the High Court.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as agents in Great Britain for the Administrator-General and if necessary, the balances of the estates of deceased British subjects may be remitted through them by the locally-appointed Administrator.

Any enquiries in England concerning the property of deceased British subjects in East Africa should be addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London. Enquiries in East Africa should be addressed to the Administrator General, Mombasa.

Any enquiries concerning the property of deceased natives should be made either to the District Officer of the locality in which the property is, or to the Administrator-General, Mombasa

## SCALE OF FEES AND DUTY.

### Chapter III-Schedule of Court Fees.

	Rs.	As.
20. On application for probate or Administration ...	...15	0
21. On oath for every executor, Administrator, or surety...	7	8
22. On every security ... ..	...15	0

Provided that the sum levied in respect of fees 20, 21 and 22, shall not in the aggregate exceed 5 per cent of the net value of the estate.

23. On probate or administration in the Protectorate	{	The like sum as was payable in England for Stamp duty under Section 27 of the Act 44 Vict. cap. 12. in like cases.
--	---	--

NOTE—(i.e. 2 per cent. from £100 to £500, 2½ per cent. from £500 to £1,000, 3 per cent. above £1,000.)

Provided that where the Judge shall be satisfied that estate duty under "The Finance Act, 1894" (57 and 58 Vict. cap. 30), or under "The Finance Act 1896" (59 and 60 Vict. cap 28), or any Act amending the same, has been paid in the United Kingdom in respect of property passing on the death of the deceased situate at any place within the jurisdiction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to repay to the legal personal representative the amount paid in respect of that property on obtaining probate or administration.

	Rs.	As.
24. On filing account ... ..	...10	0
25. On passing account ... ..	...15	0
27. In the case of estates of less than 15,000 rupees, gross value, in place of fees Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.	{	5 per cent on gross value of the estate not exceeding 50 rupees.
27. On lodging a caveat ... ..	... 5	0

28 Where the Court itself winds up an estate or grants Probate or Administration to the Administrator-General of the Protectorate in his official capacity, a fee shall be charged at the rate of 2½ per cent upon the total amount realized and 2½ per cent upon the total amount distributed.

Administrator-General ... J. W. Barth

*Note.*—The practice is that, on production of a certificate of duty paid in East Africa to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue

at Somerset House, that sum will, in the event of duty having been charged in the United Kingdom on the property in East Africa, be refunded.

---

### SUBORDINATE STAFF.

1. Clerk ... Jamsedji Nusserwanji Patel
2. Clerk for the native estate... Hamed bin Mahomed.

---

## AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

The accounts of the East Africa Protectorate are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General acting as Honorary Auditor at the request of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General is represented in East Africa by the Local Auditor, assisted by three Assistant Auditors

---

### SUBORDINATE STAFF, MOMBASA.

Head Clerk	... Thomas Vas
Clerk	... Alexander Siqueira
	... A. L. Fernandes

### Uganda Railway.

Head Clerk	... Benjamin Pereira
Audit Revenue Accounts	... Rogacian Correa
Stores	... C. Braganza Alexander

---

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The first appointment in the formation of the Agricultural Department was made in August 1903. The object of the Department is to assist in the development of European and Native Agricultural enterprise. With this aim farms have been established at Nairobi, Naivasha, Malindi, Mazeras and Makindu. Further, during the past season an attempt was made, by the formation of small stations in various parts of the country, to gather some information regarding outlying districts.

Pure and half-bred stock is kept at Naivasha, Nairobi, and Makindu farms. All the seed grown on the farms is distributed

at under market rates in order to cheapen the sett'ers' experimental crops. The service fees for stud animals are nominal.

Correspondence regarding seeds, service of stock etc., should be addressed to the various farm Superintendents.

### Staff.

A. Linton	Director of Agriculture	Nairobi.
E. Brand	Assistant	Malindi.
H. Powell	Assistant	Mombasa.
J. K. Hill	Assistant	Naivasha.
J. Peffers	Farm Superintendent	Makindu.
J. Burton	Do.	Nairobi.
C. B. Armstrong	Do.	Naivasha.
J. Barbour	Do.	Malindi.
F. J. Firmin	Clerk	Nairobi.

### CUSTOMS.

The past year has witnessed a marked increase in the general prosperity of the Protectorate and volume of trade which has been largely brought about by the influx of white settlers from South Africa.

The opening up of the country by exploration parties and the various experiments which the Government have been making by means of Forestry, Agricultural and Veterinary departments have further assisted development, but the greatest impetus of all has come from the Uganda Railway which is now in full working order and has been supplemented by two fair sized steamers running in connection with the principal ports of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The full trains moving in each direction from and to the coast show that the rates are being adjusted to a level at which it is possible for merchants to work at a profit and is a pleasing contrast with a former period when full trains leaving the coast were replaced by comparatively empty ones returning.

On April 1st 1904 the duty on imports was raised from 5 to 10 per cent. with certain exemptions such as

Coal  
Agricultural Implements  
Live stock for breeding purposes  
Trees, plants and seeds intended for cultivation  
[&c. &c.]

and the export duty which was formerly levied on grain, agricultural produce, and live stock has been taken off.

The principal articles on which Export duty is now collected are

Ivory  
Rubber  
Hides &c.

The trade has increased and the demand up country is becoming so brisk that goods with few exceptions are quickly cleared on arrival and pass off at once into the consuming districts.

Concessions to trading companies for the collection of bark, timber, and rubber have been given and with the more systematic collection of these products under European supervision and the diminution of the former wasteful and destructive native mode of collecting, a considerable increase will naturally take place.

Although Mombasa, the principal town in the territory, is visited by a considerable number of steamers belonging principally to British India, German, French and Austrian Steamship Companies and the passenger and mail services are excellent, (giving an average of a mail steamer once a week to and from Europe) there is still much to be desired in the encouragement given to cargo, rates of which compare unfavourably with other parts of the world.

The position at present is that the Steamship owners say they will reduce their freights if more cargo is offered them, and planters and produce merchants up country say they will send more produce to the coast if rates are lowered so as to enable them to compete with other parts of the world in shipments to South African ports and Home.

However anxious Government may be to foster industries in the Protectorate and encourage the raising of crops and cattle on a large scale, as well as assist private enterprise by favourable rates, their efforts will be frustrated if high freights to carry such over sea continue.

The principal imports on which an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent is charged, are piece goods, rice, flour, building materials, such as galvanized iron and teak, and European provisions.

Stringent regulations restrict the importation of fire arms.

The United Kingdom heads the list by contributing 32% of total imports and is followed by India and Burmah with 27.7 per cent. and Germany 10.4. The Exports consist principally of Ivory, Rubber, hides, live stock, and grain.

A coastal service is maintained by the Government despatch boat "Juba" which calls twice a month at the principal sea ports of the Protectorate and once a month at smaller ones

The large steamers prefer the harbour of Kilindini situated on the west of the Island of Mombasa where there is accommodation for an almost unlimited number of steamers and a sheltered anchorage suitable for steamers of the deepest draft

Passengers with their baggage are conveyed between Kilindini and Mombasa and *vice versa* by special trains run in connection with the large mail steamers.

The only drawback from which this magnificent harbour suffers is the absence of fresh water which necessitates ships waiting until they reach Zanzibar before they can replenish their supplies.

The currency of the country is in rupees similar to India but it is very difficult to keep India currency notes in the country owing to the merchants finding them a convenient and economical form for remittances to India.

The administration has now received the sanction of the Home Government for currency notes of their own and the trading community is eagerly awaiting their introduction as the payment of large sums in rupees is not only attended with additional expense but is cumbersome in the extreme. Sovereigns are accepted in the country at Rs. 15 to the pound similar to India, which is a convenience to new arrivals.

## OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Name	Designation	Place
A. Marsden	Chief of Customs	Mombasa
G. J. Muir	Assistant Chief of Customs	do.
D. Thomson	do.	do.
O. Mitchell	do.	do.

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Ardesir Sorabji Kapadia	Head Clerk and Accountant	Mombasa
Framji Edulji Pundole	Cashier	"
N. E. Pereira	Head Declaration Clerk	"
M. S. de Souza	Head Godown Keeper	"
S. J. Lobo	Store Keeper and Kilindini Customs Superintendent	"

Name.	Designation.	Place.
Henry P. Ishmael	Yard Foreman	Mombasa
J. B. Faria	Customs Master, Leven House	"
A. H. Santimano	Correspondence and Vice Con- sular Clerk and Record Keeper	"
M. L. Kapani	Assistant Declaration Clerk	"
Karsandas Haridas	do. do. do.	"
A. L. Sequeira	Assistant Godown keeper	"
Taibjee Ebramjee	Valuer and Broker	"
M. X. Dantas	Assistant Store Keeper	"
Sant Singh Jewan Singh	Assistant Yard Foreman	"
Nansy Hansraj	Assistant Declaration Clerk	"
Perozsha Framji Pundole	Tally Clerk	"
N. M. Patel	Assistant Cashier	"
A. A. Pinto	Tally Clerk	"
M. Xavier	Tally Clerk	"
Jesang Gordhandas	Assistant Declaration Clerk	"
C. J. Mascarenhas	Tally Clerk	"
Manilal Pranshanker	Assistant Declaration Clerk	"
J. C. Pereira	Gate Keeper	"
P. Almeida	Tally Clerk	"
P. A. Silva	Tally Clerk	"
C. S. de Souza	Tally Clerk	"
Abdulla Zana	Tally Clerk	"
Henry Farrar	Tally Clerk	"
Dahlan bin Mohamed	Arab Apprentice	"
Abdulla Mohamed	Crane Engineer	"
Sheikh Ahmed Sk. Hussein	2nd Crane Engineer	"
Jamal Din	Crane Stoker	"
J. M. Gracias	Superintendent of Customs	Lamu
N. H. Premji	Declaration Clerk	"
Morarji Ranchordas	Yard Foreman	"
Abdulla Saleh	Arabic Clerk	"
N. R. Jani	Customs Master	Faza
K. Veerchand	Customs Master	Kiunga
J. M. Ribeiro	Customs Master	Kipini
Ardesir Rustomji Khajuri	Superintendent of Customs	P. Florence
P. P. Fernandes	Customs Master	"
M. F. J. Lobo	Superintendent of Customs	Kismayu
M. P. Patel	Gujerati Clerk	"
S. R. Fernandes	Superintendent of Customs	Malindi
M. V. Dave	Gujerati Clerk	"
J. G. Contractor	Superintendent of Customs	Takaungu
E. P. Nunes	Customs Master	Kilifi
Hakim Ali Mowla Bux	Customs Master	Tanganyiko
C. F. Braganza	Customs Master	Taveta
M. J. Carvalho	Superintendent of Customs	Vanga
J. A. de Sá	Customs Master	Shimoni
Ahmed Din Jehangir	Customs Master	Gazi



## Countries of Origin of Imports.

Statement showing value of trade Imports into the East Africa Protectorate in 1904-1905 arranged according to countries of origin.

Countries	Value in Sterling	Per cent of total Oports
United Kingdom	165,484	32·0
BRITISH POSSESSIONS :—		
India and Burmah	148,994	27·7
Ceylon	3,459	0·7
Zanzibar	854	0·1
Uganda Protectorate	702	0·1
South African Colonies	1,426	0·3
Australian Colonies	1,548	0·3
FOREIGN COUNTRIES :—		
Austria-Hungary	10,498	2·0
Belgium	2,552	0·5
France	8,718	1·7
Germany	54,090	10·4
Holland	34,187	6·5
Italy	5,628	1·1
Norway and Sweden	7,513	1·4
Portugal	978	0·2
Russia	14,417	2·8
Switzerland	5,094	1·0
Other European countries	2,327	0·4
ARABIA :—	5,498	1·1
Other Asiatic Countries	4,141	0·8
AMERICA :— United States	32,662	6·3
German East Africa	10,585	2·1
Italian East Africa	2,568	0·5
Total £ ... ..	518,143	

Statement showing Value of various articles Exported from the East Africa Protectorate in 1904-1905 arranged according to Countries of destination :—

COUNTRIES	Value in Sterling	Per cent of total Exports
United Kingdom	36,834	15·7
BRITISH POSSESSIONS :—		
India and Burmah	6,081	2·6
Aden	2,140	0·9
Zanzibar	30,546	13·0
South African Colonies	2,258	1·0
East Africa Protectorate Ports	20,087	8·5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES :—		
Austria-Hungary	6,169	2·6
Belgium	1,200	0·6
France	21,019	8·9
Germany	22,343	9·6
Holland	52	0·0
Italy	709	0·3
Russia	6	0·0
Other European Countries	32	0·0
Other Asiatic Countries	5,594	2·4
AMERICA :—United States of America	78,911	33·6
German East Africa	503	0·2
Italian East Africa	180	0·1
Total Exports £ . . .	234,664	

Comparative statement showing values of principal articles  
Exported from the East Africa Protectorate during the years  
ending 31st March 1901 to 1905 :—

ARTICLES.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Borities (rafters) ..	3,386	3,786	4,443	3,454	2,735
Chillies, E. A. P. produce ..	92	..	..	..	..
"    U. P. " ..	3,333	..	..	..	..
Copra, E. A. P. " ..	9,412	11,084	15,273	5,391	..
Fibre, U. P. " ..	2,067	785	..	..	..
Grains, E. A. P. " ..	20,482	20,596	19,533	22,377	18,297
"    U. P. " ..	475	210	..	..	..
"    G. E. A. " ..	2,008	1,472	..	..	..
Gum copal, E. A. P. " ..	608	1,274	1,332	1,439	426
Hides, horns, &c. E. A. P. " ..	..	25,629	14,185	5,059	6,772
"    "    U. P. " ..	..	14,388	2,443	..	..
"    "    G. E. A. " ..	..	4,810	..	..	..
Hides & skins E. A. P. " ..	21,820	..	..	..	..
"    "    U. P. " ..	23,424	..	..	..	..
"    "    G. E. A. " ..	34,570	..	..	..	..
Horns & teeth E. A. P. " ..	441	..	..	..	..
"    "    U. P. " ..	144	..	..	..	..
"    "    G. E. A. " ..	248	..	..	..	..
Ivory, E. A. P. " ..	23,918	24,039	32,167	11,778	16,900
"    U. P. " ..	28,594	25,843	34,722	49,179	25,385
"    G. E. A. " ..	650	54	..	..	..
"    Congo Free State, " ..	4,298	..	..	..	..
"    Italian E. A. " ..	6	..	..	..	..
Live stock, E. A. P. " ..	3,622	2,972	6,850	2,173	1,923
"    "    G. E. A. " ..	4,773	..	..	..	..
Mangrove Bark E. A. P. " ..	2,016	1,155	690	909	999
Potatoes, E. A. P. " ..	3,471	2,852	300	..	..
Rubber, E. A. P. " ..	21,579	10,772	7,778	5,112	10,060
"    U. P. " ..	2,948	2,838	2,818	1,600	..
"    G. E. A. " ..	641	24	..	..	..
Cotton, E. A. P. " ..	285	..	..	..	..
"    U. P. " ..	162	..	..	..	..
"    G. E. A. " ..	221	..	..	..	..
Wax, E. A. P. " ..	3,925	184	..	..	..
"    G. E. A. " ..	159	..	..	..	..
All other articles ..	10,891	5,048	5,455	4,735	6,361
Total £ ..	234,664	159,815	148,060	113,206	89,858

E. A. P. East Africa Protectorate.  
U. P. Uganda Protectorate.  
G. E. A. German East Africa.  
I. E. A. Italian East Africa

Comparative statement showing the values of principal articles (exclusive of Government stores, specie and goods in transit) Imported into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ending 31st March 1901 to 1905 :—

ARTICLES.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements ..	4,085	688	not separately enumerated.		
Arms and ammunition ..	11,510	7,813	5,904	4,123	4,664
Building materials & wood ..	24,233	19,936	23,936	15,818	25,412
Coal ..	339	11,843	7,186	5,373	458
Drugs, chemicals & medicines..	4,552	3,576	2,708	2,563	2,741
Furniture ..	7,837	6,807	5,881	6,063	5,158
GRAINS.					
Rice, flour, wheat & other sorts	60,873	57,804	67,615	75,109	100,042
Kerosine oil ..	9,116	6,247	3,761	8,924	10,637
Live stock ..	10,032	7,925	7,600	14,027	15,237
Spirituos liquors, wines &c... ..		15,782	21,824	21,621	27,537
Ale and Beer ..	3,729				
Spirits and liqueurs ..	16,176				
Wines ..	6,227				
Tobacco ..	10,633	11,404	8,653	9,742	10,233
Piece and trade goods ..			143,467	113,830	91,480
Beads ..	10,970	9,023			
Cotton goods ..	145,588	118,539			
Woolen goods ..	5,190	14,764			
Iron & copper & Brass wares ..	5,671	8,311			
All other articles ..	181,432	136,535	144,497	149,074	156,405
Total £ ..	518,143	436,947	443,032	426,267	450,004

Comparative statement showing the values of Imports (including Government stores, specie and goods in transit) into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ending 31st March 1901 to 1905 :—

	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Traders' goods ..	518,143	436,947	443,032	426,267	450,004
Importations on behalf of the East Africa Administration	28,677	14,940	63,000	16,500	} Not Stated.
Importations for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway	18,578	42,000	102,128	320,000	
Importations on behalf of the Uganda Administration	19,320	13,000	12,500	30,000	
Importations of specie (Indian Rupees)	100,000	79,000	80,000	155,000	
Goods in transit ..	57,067	18,480			
Total £ ..	741,785	604,367	700,660	947,767	450,004

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Customs Regulations hitherto in force in the East Africa Protectorate are hereby annulled without prejudice to anything done or to be done thereunder, and the following Regulations substituted therefor.

### Manifest.

1. Imports.—Commanders of all ships arriving in harbour are required to deliver to the Custom House within 24 hours after their arrival a true and full manifest of all merchandise and treasure to be landed or transhipped, and no goods shall be landed until such manifest has been delivered.

### Boat Note.

2. There must be sent with each boat load or other despatch of cargo sent from on board any vessel a Boat Note specifying the

number of packages and the marks or numbers and other description of the goods.

This Boat note is to be signed by a responsible officer of the vessel.

### **Shipping order viséd at Custom House.**

3. Exports.—No goods are to be taken on board any vessel unless accompanied by a Shipping Order issued from the Agent's office and duly viséd at the Custom House.

In the case of dhows the usual pass note is sufficient.

### **Registration of Lighters, &c.**

4. Landing Cargo.—All boats, lighters, &c., used in landing cargo from vessels or shipping cargo to vessels must be properly registered and marked in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Port Authority.

### **Place of Landing.**

5. All merchandise and goods must be landed at the Custom House only, except coal and Kerosene Oil for which other stores are provided, unless permission has been previously obtained from the Customs Authorities to land elsewhere and then in the presence of a Custom House Officer only.

### **Business Hours.**

6. The Custom House is open daily for the landing of goods from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and for delivery of goods from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Custom House is open daily to the Public for paying duty, making declarations, applications for passes and general business from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Saturday afternoons and public holidays are excepted when landing only will be allowed in the cases of cargo from mail steamers, on special application being previously made in writing to the Chief of Customs.

### **Declarations.**

7. Imports.—All goods imported shall be declared on a prescribed form to be obtained at the Custom House.

### **Production of Invoice.**

8. Importers and exporters are required to produce their original invoices in support of their declaration.

### **Valuation of Merchandise.**

9. The value of all goods and merchandise upon which duty is leviable "ad valorem" shall be either,

(a) The wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation or exportation as the case may be, without any deduction or abatement whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof: or:

(b) Where such price is not ascertainable the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

### **Illegibly Marked goods.**

10. The Chief of Customs is not responsible for the incorrect delivery of goods illegibly marked, or where marks are absent.

### **Storage 3 days Free.**

11. All goods landed at the Custom House after the expiry of 3 days (72 hours) will be charged a warehouse rent according to the tariff already laid down, and to be obtained at the Custom House on application.

### **Storage of Unclaimed Goods.**

12. All goods remaining in the Custom House over 9 days (216 hours) without having been declared for transshipment will be considered as unclaimed, and taken charge of by the Customs Authorities from the shipping Agents to whom a warehouse warrant will be given for them. The rent charged on these goods will be double the usual tariff.

### **Sale of Unclaimed Goods.**

13. Goods which have remained unclaimed in the Custom House for 6 months from the date of landing may be sold after due notice, by public auction, and all claims for duty, rent and expenses may be deducted from the sale price.

### **Warehouse Warrant.**

14. Warehouse warrants will be granted for all goods given into the custody of the Customs Authorities. The warrant will be issued to the person or firm actually handing the goods over to the Customs. Such goods will only be delivered against the production of a "delivery order," signed by the person or firm to whom the warrant was originally issued.

### **Gate Passes.**

15. No goods will be permitted to be removed from the Custom House unless accompanied by a Gate-Pass. No pass will be granted until the necessary declaration has been made and all charges are paid. Passes are available for day of issue only, but in the case of goods not removed the same day on which the pass has been issued it will be necessary that the alteration in date be noted and signed by the Godown keeper.

### **Transshipment Goods.**

16. Transshipment goods must eventually be shipped for the same foreign port of destination as declared on arrival, and must not change owners while lying in the Customs warehouse. After the expiration of 6 calendar months they will become liable to duty and all other charges for rent etc.

### **Transshipment in Harbour.**

17. Agents are required to supply the Customs Authorities with a manifest of all cargo transhipped from one vessel to another in the harbour.

### **Perishable and Damaged Goods.**

18. Perishable goods such as fruits, dried fish or fresh vegetables, etc., and damaged goods which are deteriorating must be removed within four days after landing, or they may be sold by Public Auction, and all claims for duty, rent and expenses may be deducted from the sale price.

### **Scales.**

19. Only Government scales and weighing machinery are allowed in the Custom House. These scales will be certified from time to time. A small fee will be charged for their use. Merchants can have the weight of their goods certified on payment of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per package or Re. 1, per 100.

### **Animals.**

20. All animals must pass through the Custom House when imported or shipped, and all except sheep or goats must be lifted by the Crane, for which there is a fixed tariff. Any animals found to be suffering from any disease will be disposed of as thought fit by the authorities. Any animals found to be suffering from any injury, such as a broken limb or from weakness consequent on the voyage will be slaughtered in the Custom House, and if the Medical Officer considers the meat fit for human



food it may be taken into the town, otherwise it will be removed by the authorities. No claim for compensation against the Government can be admitted in the case of animals so destroyed and removed.

### **Fire-arms, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.**

21. All fire-arms, ammunition and explosives shall be deposited in the custody of the Chief of Customs and shall be subject to such special regulations as may from time to time be in force, relating thereto. A copy of these Regulations may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief of Customs. Notice of the expected arrival of any ship having a full or part cargo of explosives must be given in writing.

### **Smuggling.**

22. In addition to any other punishment provided by law, every person who may smuggle or attempt to smuggle into the Protectorate any goods, article, or thing; and any ship or boat engaged in smuggling or attempting to smuggle goods in contravention of these Regulations shall be liable to forfeiture.

N.B.—Any breach of the foregoing Regulations is an offence against the East Africa Order in Council, 1897, and is punishable by a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both.

An Import Duty of 10 per cent. is charged on the value of all goods and merchandise of whatever description imported with the following exceptions.

- Trees, plants and seeds intended for cultivation.
- Live Stock for breeding purposes.
- Tomb stones and ornaments for graves.
- Surgical and medical instruments imported by a doctor on arrival for his own use.
- Coal.
- Books, maps and printed matter.
- Gold bullion and gold coins.
- Coins admitted to circulation in the Protectorate
- Agricultural implements.
- Materials for the construction and maintenance of railways, tramways and roads.

Distilled Liquors (other than drugs or medicines imported for bona fide Medical purposes) Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water are charged at Rupees two per gallon at 50 degrees of

Gay Lussac Alcoholometer at the temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade. The said Duty is augmented or diminished proportionately for each degree of strength.

## TARIFF.

### Export Duties.

1	Cloves (without distinction as to origin) ...	30 % <i>ad valorem</i>
2	Ivory ... ..	15 " "
3	Gum copal ... ..	15 " "
4	India rubber ... ..	10 " "
5	Borities (Zanzibar poles) ... ..	10 " "
6	Hides ... ..	10 " "
7	Rhinoceros horn and Hippopotamus teeth... ..	10 " "
8	Tortoise shell ... ..	10 " "
9	Chillies ... ..	10 " "
10	Ostrich feathers ... ..	10 " "
11	Ebony and other fine woods as specified from time to time ... ..	5 " "
12	Cowries and other sea shells ... ..	5 " "
13	Horses... ..	21 Rs. each.
14	Camels ... ..	4 " "
15	Donkeys ... ..	2 " "

### Tariff of Landing Charges Protectorate S.S. "Juba"

			Rs.	A.	P.
Furniture and Ironmongery	... per ton		3	8	0
Soap	... ..	case	0	1	0
Gun powder	... ..	keg	0	0	0
Onions and potatoes	... ..	basket	0	1	0
Wines, Spirits, Kerosine oil, &c....	... ..	case	0	1	6
Oilman stores, Ghee &c.	... ..	case	0	2	0
Rice, Sugar, wheat grain, groceries, salt, dates, nuts, &c.	... ..	bag	0	3	0
Potatoes	... ..	case	0	2	0
Beer, ale, stout, &c.	... ..	case	0	3	0
Rs. A. P.					
Flour, tobacco, &c.	... ..	per bag.	0	3	0
Piece goods, mats—bags zinc sheets, glass and hardware, Copper pots	... ..	bundle.	0	6	0

		Rs.	A.	P.
Beads, wire, sulphur, flour, cement, &c.	„ cask	0	8	0
Cutch and Muscat bales ...	„ bale.	1	4	0
Gunny bags ...	„ bale.	1	8	0

### **Tariff of Godown Rent, and for Goods left on Custom Premises.**

*Per week or under.*

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Very large packages, as those from Cutch, bales of empty gunnies, &c., &c., per ton of wooden or iron material.	0	4	0
2	Bundles empty mkandas, Casks, bundle Corrugated sheeting and large cases, &c.	0	2	0
3	Bales of piece goods, tobacco and ordinary cases.	0	1	0
4	Rice &c., bags.	0	0	6
5	Ordinary mkanda per tin, ghee, Asali and small pkgs.	0	0	3
6	Every 3 planks.	0	0	3

### **Fees of keeping Custom House open after Office hours.**

Saturday afternoon ...	30	0	0
Sunday ...	50	0	0
Night work up to 10 p.m. ...	30	0	0
Night work after 10 p.m. ...	50	0	0

### **Crane Tariff.**

1	Very large packages, as those from Cutch, bales of empty gunnies, &c. per ton of wooden and iron material	0	4	0
2	Bundles empty mkandas, casks, bundle corrugated sheeting, and large cases, &c.	0	2	0
3	Bales of piece-goods, tobacco and ordinary cases	0	1	0
4	Rice &c., bags	0	0	6
5	Ordinary mkanda per tin ghee Asa'i and small packages	0	0	3
6	Every three planks	0	0	3
7	Per day	35	0	0
8	Per half day or less	17	8	0
9	Per hour after 6 p. m.	4	0	0
10	Horse	5	0	0
11	Camel	5	0	0
12	Bullock	2	0	0
13	Donkey	2	0	0

P. 6  
7  
8

on

W.H.

1.

 $\mathcal{L}_\alpha$ 

1

0

0

6.4

11

1

•

<sup>9</sup>

1

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

---

### Judges of the High Court.

R. W. Hamilton.

|

J. W. Barth.

### Registrar of the High Court.

H. O. Dolbey.

### Protectorate Magistrates.

E. R. Logan (Acting)	...	Nairobi
A. T. Bonham-Carter (Acting)	...	Mombasa
A. Morrison	...	Kisumu

---

### SUBORDINATE STAFF.

---

#### High Court.

Accountant and Cashier	...	Edulji Hormusji Sopariwala
Court Clerk	...	Keshavlal Vajeram Dwivedi
Swahili Interpreter	...	W. Jones
Typist	...	R. D'Souza
Indian Summons Clerk	...	Edward William Battye
Assistant Cashier	...	Framji Mistri
Swahili Summons Clerk	...	Yusuf Ali
Librarian and keeper of Archives	...	Rustomji Dhanjibhai Talati
Arabic and Somali Interpreter	...	Johar Abdullah

#### Town Magistrate's Court, Mombasa.

Court Clerk	...	Nathubhai Jivanji Desai
Swahili Interpreter and Summons Clerk	...	H. Nasibu

---

## REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT.

---

Principal Registrar of Documents	...	H. O. Dolbey
Deputy Registrar (Mombasa)	...	J. C. Ward
Arabic writer (Mombasa)	...	Mbarak bin Ali

The Collector of every District is the Registrar of Documents for that District.

## REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

---

Registrar of Joint Stock and Public  
Companies ... H. O. Dolbey

---

## INVENTIONS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

---

Secretary ... H. O. Dolbey

---

### Town Magistrate's Court, Nairobi.

Court Clerk ... Perojeshaw Pestonji Nadir-  
shaw  
Assistant Court Clerk ... Wm. Price David

### Town Magistrate's Court, Kisumu.

Court Clerk ... Jan Mohamed  
Assistant Court Clerk ... Christian Juma

---

## CROWN ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Crown Advocate ... R. M. Combe

---

### SUBORDINATE STAFF.

1st Clerk and Typist ... Jehangir P. Virji  
2nd Clerk ... Haridas R. Sapat

---

### Practising Pleadors.

The following Pleadors of the High Court have taken out  
certificates to practise for the year 1906. They appear according

to their seniority on the Pleaders' Roll, but Barristers take precedence of Solicitors, and Solicitors of Pleaders of an Indian High Court.

NAME.	Residence.	FIRM.	Places at which Firm has Offices.
Tonks, O. (Solicitor England) ..	Mombasa	Tonks & Allen	Mombasa & Nairobi
Byramji, R. K. ..	Mombasa		
Dalal, C. M. (Pleader Bombay) ..	Mombasa		
Allen B. G. ..	Nairobi	Tonks & Allen	Mombasa and Nairobi.
Ghandi, P. K. (Pleader Bombay) ..	Nairobi	Ghandi & Hakim	Nairobi & Kisumu
Hakim, A. D. (Pleader Bombay) ..	Kisumu	Ghandi & Hakim	Nairobi & Kisumu
Byron, R. M. (Solicitor, Ireland) ..	Mombasa	Mead, Byron and Harrison	Zanzibar, Mombasa & Nairobi.
Burn, W. A. (Barrister, England) ..	Mombasa		
Harrison, C. N. M. (Solicitor, Eng.) ..	Nairobi	Mead, Byron and Harrison	Zanzibar, Mombasa & Nairobi.
Parkinson, J. W. H. ..	Mombasa	Tonks & Allen	Mombasa.
Buckland, H. ..	Nairobi		

There can be few places where the Administration of Law is so complicated as in the East Africa Protectorate for there is not only a law differing for individuals according to their country of origin, but the same person may be subject to different laws in different parts of the Protectorate.

The following broad distinctions must always be borne in mind :—

1. That in the portion of the Protectorate forming part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar the subjects of such powers as have treaties with the Sultan are triable by their own Consuls in Zanzibar.

2. That the law applicable to British subjects throughout the Protectorate, and to subjects of the Powers above referred to in those portions of the Protectorate which are not part of the Sultan's dominions, consists of Indian Acts and Local Regulations, supplemented by English Law.

3. That natives of the Protectorate are governed according to the laws and procedure laid down in the Native Courts Regulations.

The various Orders in Council that have been passed relating to the Protectorate form the ground work of all the authority exercisable by the Courts. The East Africa Order in Council 1897, and the East Africa Order in Council 1899, created or made provision for the appointment of all Judges and Magistrates, they enabled the Secretary of State to apply Indian Acts to the Protectorate, and they authorised the issue of King's Regulations for a variety of purposes by the Commissioner and Secretary of State, or, in case of urgency, by the Commissioner alone. These Orders were repealed, and the Judicial system was recast by the East Africa Order in Council 1902, and the Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order in Council 1902, which were published in August 1902.

The orders of 1897 and 1899 were framed on the model of orders which had been passed to regulate the Administration of Justice by Consular officers in Foreign countries where Great Britain had been accorded extraterritorial jurisdiction, but they were not suitable for a Protectorate administered by the British Government. They contained a mass of detailed legislation on purely local matters, much of which required amendment in course of time, but no alteration could be made except by Orders in Council.

The new order leaves all local legislation to be effected by Ordinance. Articles 4 to 11 are concerned with Administration. Then follow three Articles on the subject of Legislation, which authorise the Commissioner to legislate generally for the Protectorate by Ordinance, although between himself and the Home Government he is bound to observe any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State.

The old Orders are repealed, but all laws and regulations made under them are to remain in force until such time as other provision may be made by Ordinance.

Articles 15 to 23 deal with Courts of Justice. A High Court is constituted of which H. M. Judge and the Protectorate Assistant Judge have been appointed the first Judges, and it is declared that other Courts may be established by ordinance as occasion requires.

By the Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order an Appeal Court is constituted to hear appeals from the High Courts of East Africa, Uganda and British Central Africa to such an extent as may be provided by the Ordinances of those Protectorates. The members of this Court are the Judges of His



Britannic Majesty's Courts of Zanzibar and the Judges of the High Courts of the abovementioned Protectorates. The Secretary of State has furthermore the right to appoint Barristers of 5 years standing as additional Judges.

Contemporaneously with the East Africa Order in Council 1902, a new Judicature Ordinance should have been promulgated to regulate the inferior Courts of the Protectorate, but it has not yet been passed and consequently the Courts established under the older Orders in Council continue at present as before.

The Judicial system of the Protectorate under those orders is modelled substantially upon that existing in an Indian Presidency, though the jurisdiction that an officer may exercise will usually vary according as he may be trying a native or non-native case, and there are special limitations on the Magistrate's powers if the non-native is an European. His Majesty's Judge, aided by an Assistant Judge, sits as Protectorate and Chief Native Judge with the powers of a Sessions Judge under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. The Subordinate Courts are, First, the Provincial Courts presided over by the Sub-Commissioners of Provinces and below them the Courts held by Collectors of Districts and, for Native litigants only, the Courts of the Arab Liwalis and Kathis in the Court provinces.

Besides the Courts which are held by Administrative officials there are others, presided over by Magistrates who have had a legal training, at Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu, and minor magisterial powers have been conferred upon individuals for special purposes.

For British subjects the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes have been put in force, and so far as may be practicable their use is enjoined in dealing with natives, but by the Native Courts Amendment Ordinance 1902, a radical alteration in procedure has been established in dealing with natives in places proclaimed as special districts under the ordinance. In these districts the practice of committing prisoners for trial has been abolished, and officers holding special native Courts may pronounce any sentence authorized by law, provided that if the punishment is for more than 6 months the conviction is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The laws in force in the Protectorate consist of:—

1. King's Regulations made under the old Orders in Council.
2. Indian Acts applied by or under the Orders in Council, and, more recently, by Ordinance.
3. Mahomedan and Native Law and Custom.
4. English Law in so far as the foregoing body of law does not apply.

The appended Schedule shows the Jurisdiction of the ordinary Subordinate Courts.

Court.	Criminal Matters.			Civil Matters.	
	NON NATIVE.	NATIVE		NON NATIVE	NATIVE*
Provincial.	1st. Class Magist.	1st. Class Mag.	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5 000	
District.	2nd. Do Do.	2nd Do. Do.	Rs. 500	Rs. 2,500	
Liwali	No Jurisdiction.	Do. Do. Do.	No Juris.	Rs. 2,500	
Assist. Collector	3rd Class Magist.	3rd Class Mag.	Rs. 150	Rs. 500	

In places proclaimed as Special Districts under the East Africa Native Courts Amendment Ordinance 1902 (No. 31 of 1902) officials holding Special Courts can pronounce any sentence in native cases but if it exceeds 25 lashes, or six months' imprisonment, it is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

## STAMPS.

### Stamp-duty on Instruments.

*Note.*—The following table does not profess to be a complete résumé of the Stamp Act. Its object is to supply an elementary knowledge regarding the correct stamp duty to be imposed on the more common instruments in circulation in the Protectorate.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	Proper stamp-duty.
<b>1 AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—</b>	
(a) If relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate, or a bill of exchange ...	One anna.
(b) If not otherwise provided for ...	Eight annas.
<b>Exemption.</b>	
<i>Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement.</i>	
For or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively not being a NOTE or MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 14	
<b>2 BILL OF EXCHANGE not being a BOND, Bank-note or Currency-note—</b>	
(a) Where payable on demand ...	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.		
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight.	If drawn Singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200 ...	Rs. a. 0 2	Rs. a. 0 1	Rs. a. 0 1
If it exceed Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 400 ...	4 0	0 2	0 2
If it exceed Rs. 400 and does not exceed Rs. 600 ...	0 6	0 3	0 2
If it exceed Rs. 600 and does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	0 10	0 5	0 4
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000 and does not exceed Rs. 1,200 ...	0 12	0 6	0 4
If it exceed Rs. 1,200 and does not exceed Rs. 1,600 ...	1 0	0 8	0 6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,600 and does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ...	1 8	0 12	0 8
If it exceeds Rs. 2,500 and does not exceed Rs. 5,000 ...	3 0	1 8	1 0
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000 and does not exceed Rs. 7,500 ...	4 8	2 4	1 8
If it exceeds Rs. 7,500 and does not exceed Rs. 10,000 ...	6 0	3 0	2 0
If it exceeds Rs. 10,000 and does not exceed Rs. 15,000 ...	9 0	4 8	3 0
If it exceeds Rs. 15,000 and does not exceed Rs. 20,000 ...	12 0	6 0	4 0
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000 and does not exceed Rs. 25,000 ...	15 0	7 8	5 0
If it exceeds Rs. 25,000 and does not exceed Rs. 30,000 ...	18 0	9 0	6 0
And for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 ...	6 0	3 0	2 0
(c) Where payable at more than one year after date or sight.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the same amount.		

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>3</b> BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of Landing.) ...	For annas.
<b>Exemption.</b>	
(a) BILL of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port ...	N. B.—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefore must be borne by each one of the set.
(b) BILL of lading when executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India. ...	
<b>4</b> BOND not being a DEBENTURE and not being otherwise provided for by this Act.	
Where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10 ...	Two annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	Four annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 and does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	Eight annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 200 ...	One rupee.
Where it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 300 ...	1 rupee 8 annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 300 and does not exceed Rs. 400 ...	Two rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 400 and does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	2 rupees 8 annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 500 and does not exceed Rs. 600 ...	Three rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 600 and does not exceed Rs. 700 ...	3 rupees 8 annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
Where it exceeds Rs. 700 and does not exceed Rs. 800 ...	Four rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 and does not exceed Rs. 900 ...	4 rupees 8 annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 and does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 50 and part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	2 rupees 8 annas.
<b>5</b> BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...	The same duty as a bond (No. 4) for the same amount.
<b>6</b> CONVEYANCE not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 32 ...	
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	Eight annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	One rupee.
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200. ...	Two rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 300 ...	Three rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 ...	Four rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500. ...	Five rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600. ...	Six rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700 ...	Seven rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800. ...	Eight rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900 ...	Nine rupees.
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000. ...	Ten rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000. ...	Five rupees.
COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid ...	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(a) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	One rupee.
(b) In any other case ...	
<b>Exemption.</b>	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a Cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty ...	
<b>7 CUSTOMS BOND</b>	
(a) Where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a bond (No. 4) for such amount.
(b) In any other case ...	Five rupees.
<b>8 DELIVERY ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS,</b> that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instruments being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees. ...	One anna.
<b>9 INDEMNITY-BOND</b> ...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 28) for the same amount.
<b>10 LEASE,</b> including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let. ...	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered ...	
(i) Where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) Where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years; ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iii) Where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; ...	The same duty as as a Conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) Where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term;	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) Where the lease purports to be in perpetuity. ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>LEASE.—Contd.</b>	
(v) Where the lease purports to be in perpetuity. ...	fifty years of the lease.
(b) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved. ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered. Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the ad valorem stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.



Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>Exemption.</b>	
<p>Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed 100 rupees. ...</p>	
<p>11 LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company ...</p>	<p>One anna.</p>
<p>12 LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorises another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn. ...</p>	<p>One anna.</p>
<p>LETTER OF GUARANTEE. See AGREEMENT No (1).</p>	
<p>13 LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion. ...</p>	<p>Ten rupees.</p>
<p>14 NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees. ...</p>	<p>One anna.</p>
<p>15 NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP. ...</p>	<p>Eight annas.</p>

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>16 PARTNERSHIP.</b>	
A. INSTRUMENT OF.	
(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rupees 500. ...	Two rupees eight annas.
(b) In any other case. ...	Ten rupees.
B. DISSOLUTION OF. ...	Five rupees.
<b>17 POLICY OF INSURANCE.</b>	
A. SEA-INSURANCE.	
(1) For or upon any voyage.	
(i) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy. ...	One anna.
(ii) In any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fraction part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy. ...	Two annas.
(2) For time.	
(iii) In respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy.	
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months. ...	Two annas
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months, ...	Four annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>POLICY OF INSURANCE—<i>contd.</i></b>	
<b>B. FIRE INSURANCE.</b>	
(2) In respect of an original policy. For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000, for a period.	
(i) Not exceeding one month. ...	Two annas.
(ii) Exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months. ...	Three annas.
(iii) Exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months. ...	Four annas.
(iv) Exceeding six months. ...	Six annas.
(2) In respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months. ...	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), which ever is the smaller sum.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>POLICY OF INSURANCE—contd.</b>	
<b>C. ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.</b>	
(a) Against railway accident, valid for a single journey only. ...	One anna.
<b>Exemption.</b>	
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.	
(b) In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof. ...	Two annas.
<b>D. LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR, except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this article. ...</b> For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000. ...	
(i) If drawn singly. ...	Six annas.
(ii) If drawn in duplicate. ...	Three annas.
<b>E. RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE or a POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.</b>	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>18 POWER-OF-ATTORNEY not being a PROXY No. 21.</b>	
(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents.	Eight annas.
(b) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a.) ...	One rupee.
(c) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally. ...	Five rupees.
(d) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(f) When given for consideration and authorizing the attorney to sell any immoveable property.	The same duty as a Conveyance No. 6 for the amount of the consideration.
(g) In any other case. ...	One rupee for each person authorized.
<p><b>Explanation.</b>—For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the firm shall be deemed to be one person.</p>	
<p><b>N. B.</b>—The term "Registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the India Registration Act, 1877.</p>	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>19</b> PROMISSORY NOTE. ...	The same duty as a bill of exchange No. 2 according as it is payable on otherwise than on demand, as the case may be.
<b>20</b> PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such. ... See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 15.)	One rupee.
<b>21</b> PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a district or local board or of a body of municipal commissioners, or at any one meeting of (a) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock of funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, (b) a local authority, or (c) proprietors of members or contributors to the funds any institution. ...	One anna.
<b>22</b> RECEIPT (for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees.) ...	One anna.

### Exemptions.

Receipt—

- (a) Endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under the proviso as

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<p>RECEIPT.—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>Exemptions.—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>to instruments executed, etc., etc., on behalf of the Government acknowledging the receipt of the consideration—money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal—money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured ;</p> <p>(b) For any payment of money without consideration ;</p> <p>(c) Given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Army or His Majesty's Indian Army and serving in such capacity ;</p> <p>(d) For pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity ;</p> <p>(e) Given by a headman for land revenue or taxes collected by him ;</p> <p>(f) Given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for :</p>	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>RECEIPT.—</b> <i>Contd.</i>	
<b>Exemptions.</b> <i>Contd.</i>	
Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to accounted for :	
Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in, any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
<b>23 RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—</b>	
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 6) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.
(b) In any other case . . . . .	Ten rupees.
<b>24 RELEASE</b> , that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1000 ;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.



Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
(b) In any other case . . . . .	Five rupees.
<b>25</b> RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 4) for the amount of the loan secured.
<b>26</b> SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ;	The same as a Bond (No. 4) for amount secured.
(b) In any other case . . . . .	Five rupees.

### Exemptions.

Bond or other instrument, when executed—

- (a) By any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem ;
- (b) Executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<b>27</b> SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	Three-quarters of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 8) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.
<b>28</b> SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessels. ...	One anna.
<b>29</b> SURRENDER OF LEASE —	
(a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ;	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(b) In any other case . . . . .	Five rupees.
<b>Exemption.</b>	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.	
<b>30</b> TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(a) A share in an incorporated company or other body corporate ;	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 6) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(b) Of debenture, being marketable securities, whether the debenture is liable to duty or not.	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance No. 6 for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<i>TRANSFER.—Contd.</i>	
(c) Of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	
(i) If the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees ;	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) In any other case . . . . .	Five rupees.
(d) Of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874 section 31, Indian Stamp Act.	Ten rupees.
(e) Of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary.	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (a) to (c) of this Article.
<b>Exemptions.</b>	
<b>Transfers by endorsement—</b>	
(a) Of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;	
(b) Of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods ;	
(c) Of a policy of insurance ;	
(d) Of securities of the Government of India.	
See also section 8.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<p><b>31</b> TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under lease</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exemption.</b></p> <p>Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.</p> <p>TRUST—</p>	<p>The same duty as a Conveyance No. 6 for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.</p>
<p><b>32</b> A—DECLARATION OF—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a WILL.</p> <p>B—REVOCATION OF—of or concerning, property made by any instrument other than a WILL.</p>	<p>The same duty as a bond No. 4 for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.</p> <p>The same duty as a bond No. 4 for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.</p>

## LAND AND SURVEY OFFICE.

Chief Surveyor and Land Officer	...	R. B. Wright.
Assistant Chief Surveyor & Land Officer	...	E. L. Waring.
Surveyor	...	C. H. Campbell.
do.	...	H. Lee
do.	...	F. C. Kyle.
do.	...	J. P. Clarke.
Chief Draughtsman	...	C. Rand Overy.

A Survey and Land Office was opened at Nairobi in April 1903. The following are the rules under which grants of land are given.

### Notice.

The land rules dated October 28th, 1902 and published on page 352 of the "Official Gazette" of November 1, 1902 are hereby withdrawn and the following rules substituted for them. Attention is drawn to the fact, which appears to have been misunderstood, that rules made under the Crown Lands Ordinance cannot in any way abrogate that ordinance but supplement its provisions. The Notice dated July 31, and published in the "Gazette" of August 1st, also remains in force except in as far as the present rules fix the price of average agricultural land instead of leaving it as a varying amount.

§ 336 The present rules deal only with agricultural land. Rules respecting grazing areas and building sites will be published later but meanwhile the Land Officer is prepared to entertain any application for such land which may be addressed to him.

### *Rules for the Purchase of land under the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902.*

#### General.

(1.) The ordinary terms for the purchase of agricultural land of average quality for settlement shall be at the rate of Rs. 2 (2 shilling and eight pence) per acre.

(2.) Every holding shall be subject to the approval of the Land Officer who may refuse to accept any application on shewing reason.

(3.) The purchaser shall, within six months of the date of his agreement to purchase, mark out the boundaries of his selection including any preempted land.

(4.) Every land holder shall reside continuously upon his holding or leave a responsible person to represent him in case of absence.

(5.) Ten per cent, of the area of every selection shall be kept in perpetuity as forest land. Selections where less than 10 per cent. of the area is forest shall be planted with forest by the holder to bring the area under forest up to 10 per cent, of the total area.

Provided that if there be no forest on a selection the holder shall not be required to plant more than 2 per cent, and that it shall be in the discretion of the Conservator of Forests to dispense with the obligation entirely.

Provided that the said planting shall extend over a period of 16 years from the date of agreement and provided that a reasonable proportion of forest be planted every year and that the forest be maintained to the satisfaction of the forest officer.

For the purposes of this rule any belts of forests of not less than one chain in width shall be accepted as forest.

(6.) No stream or piece of water which extends beyond the limit of one holding may be dammed up, diverted or in any way interfered with either directly or indirectly (for instance by sinking a well so near it as to draw off water.)

Provided that the leave of the Land Officer in writing may be obtained to dam up, divert or use water in any other way for temporary purposes for a period of not more than one year and provided that for periods exceeding one year a Crown lease for water may be granted.

(7.) All lands purchased from the Crown shall be subject to any irrigation rules that may be hereafter made.

(8.) Every settler who keeps live-stock should provide fences to prevent his stock from straying off his own land and until proper fences are provided a settler shall be unable to impound any cattle found trespassing on his land or bring any action in respect of damage caused thereby.

(9.) One hundred feet on either side of the Uganda Railway line and such area round any station as may be marked off by the Railway authorities is absolutely reserved for Railway purposes.

(10.) No sewage, filth or refuse shall be allowed to enter into or foul in any way, any lake, pond, stream or water course.

(11.) Every settler must sign an agreement relating to the terms upon which he is to be allowed to settle before he enters into possession of any holding.

(12.) The Land Officer shall be such person as may from time to time be appointed to perform the duties of the Land Office.

*Purchases of Homesteads by Instalments.*

In the following rules homestead shall be understood to mean a holding purchased or to be purchased by instalments under those rules.

(13.) The maximum area of a homestead selection to be purchased in this manner shall be 160 acres, provided that, when entering into an agreement to take up a homestead selection, the settler may reserve a right to take up a further area hereinafter referred to as preempted land not exceeding 480 acres.

(14.) The purchase money for a homestead is payable at the end of three years.

Provided that the settler may spread the payment over a period of 16 years paying at the rate of 2 annas per acre per annum without interest and provided that the settler may pay the whole or part of the outstanding balance at any time in sums of Rs. 100 or a multiple thereof.

(15.) At the expiration of three years from the date of agreement to take up a selection if all conditions appertaining to the holding have been fulfilled or when the full price has been paid, in the event of it being paid by instalments spread over more than three years a certificate of ownership, herein referred to as the final certificate, shall be granted to the settler. In regard to preempted land the period of three years will be calculated from the date of leave being given to enter into possession. Separate certificates will be given for the original homestead and for any preempted land.

(16.) In every year for the first three years the settler shall bring 1/10 of his original holding under cultivation and shall keep all cultivated lands in good heart and condition until he acquires a final certificate.

Provided that as soon as he has cultivated 3/10 of the holding he shall not be compelled to cultivate any further portion.

(17.) The right of preemption to preempted land shall subsist for three years, within which time if 3/10 of the original holding have been brought under cultivation and all other conditions respecting the original holding have been fulfilled, the settler may proceed to cultivate the preempted land, but he shall not enter into possession thereof until he obtains permission from the Land Officer in writing, and such permission shall contain

a certificate that all the conditions relating to the original holding have been fulfilled.

The settler shall cultivate  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the preempted land in each year after he has entered into possession thereof and shall keep the cultivated land in good heart and condition.

Provided that as soon as he has cultivated  $\frac{3}{4}$  of such preempted land he shall not be compelled to cultivate any further portion.

(18.) Every settler must begin to occupy his selection within six months from the date of agreement and every settler shall, within three years, erect a living house of a reasonable, permanent character upon his original holding.

(19.) Until a final certificate has been granted a settler may not deal with his interest in his holding by sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise except by consent of the Land Officer. But on a final certificate being granted he shall be free to deal with the property as freehold subject to any condition imposed by the Crown Lands Ordinance (No. 12 of 1902) or by these rules.

All the time limits in the foregoing rules unless otherwise expressed refer to the beginning of a term to be named, in the agreement or, if no such term is named, then to the date of execution thereof.

MOMBASA,  
December 21st, 1902.

C. ELIOT.  
H. M. Commissioner.

---

### Rules.

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the Provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902.

(1.) The form of an agreement for the sale of Crown Lands for homesteads shall be as follows:—

An agreement made this                      day of                      190  
Between His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) of the one part and                      (hereinafter referred to as the purchaser) of the other part. Whereby subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, and to the Rules for the time being in force thereunder, the Commissioner agrees to sell and the pur-



chaser to purchase the piece or parcel of land comprised in the first schedule hereto for the sum of Rs. payable by equal yearly instalments as provided by the said Rules. And it is also agreed that the said instalments shall be spread over years. And also that the first instalment shall be paid on the day of 19 and every subsequent yearly instalment shall be paid on the said day of in each year. And it is also further agreed that the purchaser shall be entitled if he so desire within three years from the date hereof to purchase subject to the said Ordinance and Rules as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land comprised in the second schedule hereto, the price thereof being Rs. payable by equal yearly instalments spread over years. Each yearly instalment shall be payable on the day of in every year. As witness the hands of the parties hereto.

The first Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

The second Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

(2.) The form of a conveyance of Crown Lands shall be as follows:—

This indenture made this day of 190 Between His Majesty's Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) of the one part and (hereinafter referred to as the purchaser) of the other part. Whereas by an agreement made the day of 190 between the Commissioner and the purchaser the Commissioner agreed to sell and convey to the purchaser the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby granted and conveyed for the price of Rs. payable as therein mentioned and subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, and to the Rules for the time being in force under the said Ordinance. And whereas the purchaser has paid to the Commissioner the said sum of Rs. and has also complied with the provisions of the said Ordinance and with the said Rules so far as they are applicable to the said piece or parcel of land and has become entitled to a conveyance thereof. Now this indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the premises and also of the sum of Rs. paid by the purchaser to the Commissioner as aforesaid (the receipt whereof the Commissioner doth hereby acknowledge.) He, the said Commissioner, by virtue of the powers vested in him under the East Africa Order in Council 1902, doth hereby grant and convey unto the purchaser his heirs and assigns. All that piece

or parcel of land situate in                      To hold the same unto and to the use of the purchaser his heirs and assigns, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the said Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, and to the Rules for the time being in force thereunder.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed by the Commissioner and Sealed  
with his official seal and duly delivered  
in the presence of                      ...                      ...                      ... }

Signed, Sealed and delivered by the purchaser  
in the presence of...                      ...                      ... }

NAIROBI,  
April 27th, 1903.

C. ELIOT,  
H. M. Commissioner.

### Rules.

Made by his Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902.

(1.) No Crown Lands shall be let or sold outside the area of any township or station within a distance of 100 feet from the centre of any public road.

(2.) No building, fencing or other obstacle shall be erected within a distance of 100 feet from the centre of any public road outside the area of any township or station.

NAIROBI,  
April 30th, 1903.

C. ELIOT.  
H. M. Commissioner.

### Rules.

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the provisions of "The Crown Lands Ordinance 1902."

#### *Survey Fees.*

1. The scale of fees published in the rules dated December 21st. 1902, issued under the provisions of "The Crown Lands Ordinance 1902" shall not apply to the Island of Mombasa.

2. A fee at the rate of Rs. 30 per acre shall be payable by the applicant for the survey for a conveyance, lease or licensee for the temporary occupation of any Crown Land situated in the

Island of Mombasa. Provided that the minimum fee shall be Rs. 15. The above fees shall include the cost of four masonry boundary marks.

3. The minimum fee for the survey for a conveyance, lease or licence for the temporary occupation of any Crown Land situated other than in the Island of Mombasa shall be Rs. 5.

4. The amount payable by the applicant for the survey of forest land shall be determined by an agreement in writing entered into by the applicant with the Land Officer. In the absence of any such agreement the applicant shall bear the whole cost of the survey.

5. The survey fee for all agricultural land shall be at the rate of Rs. 15 per 55 acres or any part thereof.

MOMBASA  
July 2nd, 1903.

C. ELIOT,  
H. M. Commissioner.

### Rules.

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner under the provisions of "The Crown Lands Ordinance 1902."

1. Crown Land suitable for grazing purposes may be leased at the annual rent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna per acre, if more than 10 miles from Railway; if within 10 miles 1 anna per acre.

2. No area less than 1,000 acres or more than 10,000 acres will be let as a grazing area provided that on the fulfilment of all the conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902, or by the rules for the time being thereunder nothing shall prevent the Lessee of one area taking up a second area.

MOMBASA,  
July 15th, 1903.

C. ELIOT,  
H. M. Commissioner.

### Notice.

#### *Sale of Land within the Railway Zone.*

A limited quantity of land within the Uganda Railway Zone will be sold under the following conditions until further notice:—

1. For the purposes of the sale of land the Railway Zone will be deemed to be a strip 5,380 feet wide on either side of the centre line of the Uganda Railway.

2. No land will be sold within 100 feet of the centre line or within one mile, of any railway station.

3. No plot larger than 160 acres will be sold.

4. The purchaser of a plot will have the option of leasing 480 acres adjoining such plots for term of 99 years at the ordinary rates.

5. The purchase price for land within the Railway Zone will be as follows :—

(a.) For land between Mazaras (mile 16) and Machakos (mile 276) and between Elburgon (mile 475) and Fort Ternan (mile 536) Re. 1 per acre.

(b) For land between Nairobi (mile 328) and Kikuyu Escarpment (mile 364) Rs. 6 per acre.

(c) For all other land within the Railway Zone Rs. 4 per acre.

6. Applications for all land should be made to the Land Officer, Nairobi, from whom all further information may be obtained.

MOMBASA,  
July 27th 1903.

C ELIOT,  
H. M. Commissioner.

## EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

### Rules.

Issued by His Majesty's Commissioner under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902.

(1) Rule 10 of the rules issued under the aforesaid Ordinance and dated December 21st 1902, is hereby annulled.

(2) The scale of fees for survey purpose shall be as follows :—

Rs.	15	for any survey up to and including 15 Acres.
"	1	for every additional acre up to and including 40 acres.
"	45	for any area exceeding 40 acres but not exceeding 50 acres.
"	50	" " " 50 " " " " 60
"	55	" " " " 60 " " " " 70
"	60	" " " " 70 " " " " 80
"	65	" " " " 80 " " " " 90
"	70	" " " " 90 " " " " 105

Rs. 75 for any area exceeding 105 acres but not exceeding 120 acres							
"	80	"	"	"	120	"	140
"	85	"	"	"	140	"	160
"	90	"	"	"	160	"	180
"	95	"	"	"	180	"	200
"	100	"	"	"	200	"	220
"	110	"	"	"	220	"	270
"	120	"	"	"	270	"	320
"	130	"	"	"	320	"	380
"	140	"	"	"	380	"	440
"	150	"	"	"	440	"	500
"	160	"	"	"	500	"	570
"	170	"	"	"	570	"	640
"	180	"	"	"	640	"	720
"	190	"	"	"	720	"	800
"	200	"	"	"	800	"	890
"	210	"	"	"	890	"	980
"	220	"	"	"	980	"	1080
"	230	"	"	"	1080	"	1100
"	240	"	"	"	1100	"	1290
"	250	"	"	"	1290	"	1400
"	260	"	"	"	1400	"	1510
"	270	"	"	"	1510	"	1620
"	280	"	"	"	1620	"	1740
"	290	"	"	"	1740	"	1870
"	300	"	"	"	1870	"	2000
"	310	"	"	"	2000	"	2140
"	320	"	"	"	2140	"	2280
"	330	"	"	"	2280	"	2420
"	340	"	"	"	2420	"	2560
"	350	"	"	"	2560	"	2720
"	360	"	"	"	2720	"	2880
"	370	"	"	"	2880	"	3040
"	380	"	"	"	3040	"	3200
"	390	"	"	"	3200	"	3380
"	400	"	"	"	3380	"	3560
"	410	"	"	"	3560	"	3740
"	420	"	"	"	3740	"	3920
"	430	"	"	"	3920	"	4120
"	440	"	"	"	4120	"	4320
"	450	"	"	"	4320	"	4520
"	460	"	"	"	4520	"	4720
"	470	"	"	"	4720	"	4940
"	480	"	"	"	4940	"	5160
"	490	"	"	"	5160	"	5380
"	500	"	"	"	5380	"	5600
"	510	"	"	"	5600	"	5820
"	520	"	"	"	5820	"	6040
"	530	"	"	"	6040	"	6260
"	540	"	"	"	6260	"	6480
"	550	"	"	"	6480	"	6720
"	560	"	"	"	6720	"	6960
"	570	"	"	"	6960	"	7220
"	580	"	"	"	7220	"	7480

Rs.	590	for any area exceeding	7480 acres but not exceeding	7740 acres.
"	600	"	"	7740 " " " 8000 "
"	610	"	"	8000 " " " 8280 "
"	620	"	"	8280 " " " 8560 "
"	630	"	"	8560 " " " 8840 "
"	640	"	"	8840 " " " 9120 "
"	650	"	"	9120 " " " 9400 "
"	660	"	"	9400 " " " 9680 "
"	670	"	"	9680 " " " 9960 "
"	680	"	"	9960 " " " 10240 "

### For Larger areas than 10240.

Rs.	per 1000 from	acres.	acres.	(Rs. 7 for odd hundreds or part thereof.)
67	10240 to	11000		
64	11000 to	12000	(Rs. 7	"
62	12000 to	13000	6	"
60	13000 to	14000	6	"
58	14000 to	15000	6	"
56	15000 to	16000	6	"
54	16000 to	17000	(Rs. 5	"
52	17000 to	18000	5	"
50	18000 to	20000	5	"
48	20000 to	22000	5	"
45	22000 to	25000	5	"
42	25000 to	28000	5	"
40	28000 to	32000	(Rs. 4	"
38	32000 to	36000	4	"
34	36000 to	40000	4	"
32	40000 to	45000	4	"
30	45000 to	50000	(Rs. 3	"
29	50000 to	56000	3	"
28	56000 to	64000	3	"
27	64000 to	68000	3	"
26	68000 to	74000	3	"
25	74000 to	80000	3	"
24	80000 to	86000	3	"
23	86000 to	93000	(Rs. 2	"
22	93000 to	100000	2	"
21	100000 to	112000	2	"
20	112000 to	128000	2	"

(3) The above scale is conditional on the blocks of land being approximately square in shape. In the case of blocks having very irregular boundaries or being long and narrow in shape the fee shall be determined by the Chief Surveyor. The fee charged shall be based on the length of the perimeter.

(4) An extra charge may be made for survey in cases of land situated at a greater distance than 20 miles from the Uganda Railway to cover the cost of the transit. Such charges shall be determined by the Chief Surveyor.

Mombasa

C. ELIOT,

December 24th 1903.

H. M. Commissioner.

### Rules.

Issued by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902.

(1) All applications for a conveyance or lease of Crown Land shall be made to the Land Officer.

(2) All applicants will be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Land Officer that they are possessed of sufficient means to cultivate or otherwise develop the land applied for.

*Nairobi*

*January 29th 1904.*

C. ELIOT,

H. M. Commissioner.

(1) All applications for a lease or conveyance of Crown Land must be accompanied by the Survey fee payable on the aggregate area applied for according to the scale provided in Rule 2 of the rules published in the "Official Gazette" of January 1st 1904.

Applications to be  
accompanied by  
Survey fees.

(2) Land situated in the vicinity of the Railway Zone between Nairobi and Kijabe Stations will ordinarily only be sold as Homesteads as provided in Rules 14-20 published in the "Official Gazette" of January 1st, 1903.

Land between  
Nairobi & Kijabe.

*Nairobi,*

*February 8th 1905.*

C ELIOT,

H. M. Commissioner.

### Free Grants of Land.

The price of all Crown Land between 10 miles of the Uganda Railway Line heretofore published in any rule or notice under the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902 is hereby doubled. Provided that all land already applied for shall be granted at the rates in force at the date of such application.

*Mombasa,*

*May 2nd 1905.*

C. ELIOT.

H. M. Commissioner.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Services of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates were amalgamated on the first of April 1903, and in October of the same year the Uganda Railway Medical service, previously distinct and independent was absorbed into that of the Protectorates.

There are now Government Hospitals for the treatment of Europeans at Mombasa, Nairobi and Entebbe, each with a staff of fully trained European Nursing sisters.

Native Hospitals and Dispensaries have been established under the charge of experienced Medical Officers in all the principal stations of both Protectorates.

### Health and Climate in East Africa and Uganda.

In the large extent of territory included in the two Protectorates, ranging in altitude from sea-level to 18,000 feet above sea-level, there are necessarily great variations in the climatic conditions, and, dependent on these, in the health of different localities.

Climatically, British East Africa, which extends from 5° S to 4° N latitude, may be divided into three portions.

1. The Coast strip, including the valleys of the three principal rivers, the Sabaki, Tana, and Juba.

This is essentially tropical. The atmosphere is always charged with a considerable amount of moisture, but the temperature is equable and never very high. From June to December, during the prevalence of the South-west monsoon, residence on the Coast is far from unpleasant, and although it is hotter during the other six months of the year, the nights are always fairly cool.

On the whole, the health of the Coast belt is good; there is very little malaria; and yellow fever, the scourge of the tropical Coasts of the Western hemisphere, is unknown.

Further inland in the scrub country and in the river valleys the effect of the sea breeze is lost and the climate is hotter and less agreeable. Malaria is also more common but cannot be said to be very prevalent or of a severe type.

2. The highlands of East Africa.



Leaving the Coast belt a gradual rise is experienced till an altitude of 9,000 feet above sea-level is reached on the Mau, or 18,000 feet on snow-clad Mt. Kenya. On the whole of these uplands the climate is excellent, healthy, and invigorating. Although the sun is fairly strong in the middle of the day, European clothing can be worn all the year round, and the nights are cold enough to render the use of two or more blankets indispensable.

The fact that children born and bred on these high plateaux grow up rosy and robust is sufficient evidence of the excellence of the climate.

### 3. The district round Lake Victoria Nyanza.

From the highlands a somewhat rapid descent is made to the depression in which lies Lake Victoria. This is 3,680 feet above sea-level and a tropical climate is again met with. It is hot and, owing to the vicinity of high hills, thunder storms are of frequent occurrence. The climatic conditions are less favourable, and at certain seasons of the year Malarial and haemoglobinuric fevers are not infrequent.

## Uganda.

Topographically, Uganda consists of innumerable hills, the intervening valleys being more or less swampy. The climate of the whole Protectorate, with the exception of Toro and Ankole in the Western Province, approaches the tropical, and varies but little. The districts of Ankole and Toro resemble the Highlands of East Africa in their climatic conditions, are cool, sometimes distinctly cold, and very healthy.

In Uganda it is usually hot during the day, but being at an elevation of, roughly, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, the nights are always cool and agreeable.

As might be expected, with so many swamps there is a certain amount of Malaria Fever; the type, however, is not severe, and with ordinary precautions it is possible to avoid it.

During recent years Sleeping Sickness has prevailed in certain districts among the natives; this disease can with care also be avoided by the European.

Although the climate of both East Africa and Uganda compares very favourably with that of most tropical countries, for the preservation of health, intending settlers, sportsmen, and tourists are advised to observe the following precautions:—

(1) Always wear from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. headgear which will afford sufficient protection against the sun. It is well to remember that these countries are practically on the equator, that the sun's rays are vertical during a great part of the day, and that although it may not feel hot, unless the head and nape of the neck are well protected, distressing headaches and probably fever will sooner or later be experienced as the result of neglecting this precaution.

(2) Always wear woollen undergarments so as to minimise the risk of catching chills.

(3) Always change as soon as possible clothing, whether rendered wet by perspiration or rain.

(4) Always avoid sitting or sleeping in a draught.

(5) Always avoid sleeping on the ground when camping out. A double roofed tent and camp bed are essential.

(6) Always sleep under a good mosquito net which should be well tucked in under the mattress.

In most of the Highlands of East Africa a mosquito net is not necessary, but it is a wise precaution to use one even although the locality may be said to be free from mosquitoes.

(7) Always have drinking water boiled or filtered, or both.

Either a Berkfeld or Pasteur filter should be used.

(8) Always bathe in warm water.

(9) Always avoid camping on the edge of a swamp or in a very exposed position.

---

## POLICE.

The Police of the East Africa Protectorate amount in number to about 1907 of all ranks.

Of these the Mombasa and Nairobi Police (consisting mainly of Swahilis with a few Indians, Nubians, and Somalis) and the Naivasha and Kisumu Police (consisting partly of Indians formerly belonging to the Railway Zone Police) form the Civil Police and are worked on the lines of the Indian Police.

The remainder, about 1375 men, form what is for all practical purposes a Military Force. They are divided amongst the various out-stations, most of which have no troops. They are under the orders of the Officers in charge of the various stations, furnishing

the necessary guards and escorts. There are small depôts at the Head-quarter Stations of the four up-country Provinces. The men are drilled and put through a Military course by Sergeants seconded from British Regiments.

### STAFF OF POLICE.

Inspector General of Police. ... R. Donald  
Deputy Inspector General of Police. ... vacant

#### Assistant District Superintendents.

R. M. Ewart ... J. P. Moore  
G. McLeod Tew ... W. R. Moran  
Capt. R. W. Eustace ... W. Rigny  
H. Rayne.

#### Inspectors.

J. R. Watcham ... F. D. Tyssen  
J. C. Bentley ... J. L. Likeman  
G. S. T. Tul'och ... W. J. Reilly  
... A. Madden

#### Sergeant Instructors.

A. Quest ... J. H. Milton  
E. Hughes ... W. Richardson  
H. W. Freeman ... M. C. FitzGerald

#### Clerks.

T. H. Jolley (Head Clerk)	}	Mombasa
Durante F. de Souza		
Dominic C. de Souza		
A. de Souza		
M. M. Gracias	}	Nairobi
Luchman Singh		
J. Noronha	...	Kisumu
S. X. Carvalho	...	Kiambu

#### Distribution of Police.

##### KISUMU PROVINCE—

Kisumu	...	...	132
Mumias	...	...	55
Nandi	...	...	50
Kericho	...	...	60
Karungu	...	...	45
Soba	...	...	50

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—			
Naiwaasha	...	...	64
Baringo	...	...	70
Ravine	...	...	60
Lakipia	...	...	75
UKAMBA PROVINCE—			
Nairobi	...	...	227
Machakos	...	...	58
Kitui	...	...	63
Dagoretti	...	...	86
KENYA PROVINCE—			
Fort Hall	...	...	116
Nyeri	...	...	60
TANALAND PROVINCE—			
Lamu	...	...	54
JUBALAND PROVINCE—			
Kismayu	...	...	77
SEYIDIE PROVINCE—			
Mombasa	...	...	245
Rabai	...	...	20
Shimoni	...	...	25
Malindi	...	...	25
Takaungu	...	...	20
Teita	...	...	36
Taveta	...	...	10
Irregulars and Depôts	...	...	124
Total			1907

## PORT OFFICE.

Mombasa (native name "Kisiwa Mvita," which means "Isle of War") possesses two harbours, the entrances to which are well defined by buoys and leading marks, and protected by extensive reefs flanking either side. The Port is well situated as the natural outlet for inland trade, and is the recognised centre of distribution for East Central Africa. The Island is connected with the mainland by the Salisbury or Makupa Bridge, a cylinder screw-pile viaduct.

Mombasa harbour lies on the eastern side of the island. It is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in length, but only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cables in width, and is largely used by dhows trading between Africa, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, India, and Madagascar. The anchorage, however, is

cramped, and the harbour narrow and confined for vessels of large tonnage. The accompanying inland harbour is Port Tudor, on the north side of the island, approached by a winding channel, difficult of navigation for large craft.

The other harbour is Kilindini, which means "place of deep water." It is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour of the East Coast of Africa, and is about two miles in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in width. The depth varies from 8 to 25 fathoms. The harbour combines the essential qualities of easy entrance and exit, good lighterage, excellent anchorage, and ample space for steamers to turn.

There is a fine railway landing pier, but the depth of water along side is insufficient to provide berthage.

The large passenger steamers make Kilindini the port of call and a train service is run in connection.

Port Reitz, west of the island, at the head of Port Kilindini, is a fine inland harbour, about 3 miles long by a quarter of a mile broad; it has good anchorage and little tidal stream. In February 1890, eleven British men-of-war anchored in the harbour.

The local landmarks for shipping are the Mombasa gap and what was known by the Portuguese as the crown of Mombasa. The former is a wide gap in the hills caused by the space intervening between the Shimba range and a range of hills nearer the coast. It is seen when approaching South of the Island. The crown of Mombasa is three low hillocks situated five miles northward of the Island, the centre one of which, with an elevation of about 330 feet, is the highest.

Return showing the Gross Tonnage of vessels entered in the harbours of Mombasa and Kilindini from April 1st. 1904 to March 31st. 1905.

### STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONALITY.				Gross Tonnage.	TOTAL.
Austrian	...	...	...	110,224.	
British	...	...	...	260,429.	
French	...	...	...	19,312.	
German	...	...	...	340,038.	
Zanzibar	...	...	...	6,600.	736,603.

**SAILING SHIPS.**

NATIONALITY.	Gross Tonnage.	TOTAL.
Norwegian . . . . .	2,414.	2,414.

**DHOWS.**

782. Gross Tonnage, 17,560.

**MEN-OF-WAR.**

British	...	...	...	...	5.
German	...	...	...	...	1.
Italian	...	...	...	...	2.

**PROTECTORATE S. S. "JUBA."**

Voyages	...	...	...	...	29.
Gross Tonnage	...	...	...	...	14,674.

**Currents.**

The current ten miles off shore runs north-East-ward at the rate of two to four knots during the south-west monsoon, and from one to two knots in the north-east monsoon, but is less in shore near the reef and about one hundred miles off the land. The tidal streams meet off Ras Serani and at springs necessitate careful navigation.

**Tides and Tidal Constants.**

High water at Wasin same time as Mombasa. Springs rise 12 feet and neaps 8 feet.

High water at Malindi five minutes later than Mombasa. Springs rise  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, neaps 9 feet.

High water at Lamu forty minutes later than Mombasa. Springs rise 11 feet, neaps 7 feet. At the bar high water is twenty minutes later than at Mombasa.

High water at Port Durnford twenty-five minutes later than at Mombasa. Springs rise 12 feet, neaps 8 feet.

High water at Kismayu same as Mombasa. Springs rise 10 feet, neaps 6 feet.

**WINDS.**—The north-east monsoon commences about the middle of December. The south-west monsoon sets in about April and there is generally an interval of about 2 months' calm between the monsoons. The last cyclone swept over Zanzibar in 1872 and worked great destruction,

**NAVAL BASE.**—The coast line of British East Africa extends four hundred miles from the River Umba, the boundary of German East Africa to the Juba River, the boundary of the Italian sphere of influence.

The value of the East Africa seaboard as a base of naval operations and half-way house between Aden, Bombay, and the Cape is obvious. The harbours may prove of immense strategic importance in the event of the closing of the Suez Canal and the necessity of policing the Cape Route to India. Kismayu and Kilindini can both be easily protected as coaling and emergency stations.

The other important harbours are Wasin, Kilifi, Manda, Lamu, and Kismayu.

Wasin harbour, about forty miles S. W. of Mombasa, lies between the village of Shimoni on the mainland and Wasin Island. It is two miles in length and half a mile in breadth. There is good anchorage for all classes of shipping, and the entrance to the harbour is easy. Wasin channel extends to Vanga, one-and-a-half miles north of the river Umba, the coast boundary between British and German East Africa.

Kilifi harbour, which lies about thirty miles north-east of Mombasa, is the prettiest land-locked harbour on the coast. There is good anchorage for vessels of moderate tonnage, and an extensive inland waterway for the shipment of timber and grain. The harbour opens out into the Bandari Ya Wali, a fine bay about one-and-a-half miles across, with shallow anchorage. Kilifi Creek, at the north-west head of the bay, divides at Kibokoni island, one stream running northward one mile to Gonjora, the other to Mtanganyiko, one mile to the westward. Both of these villages are large grain depots.

Malindi harbour is 66 miles N. E. of Mombasa. It is exposed to the north-east monsoon. About three miles from the harbour is the mouth of the Sabaki river, which dries at low water. The river passes through a country of great fertility, but is shallow and only available for canoes.

There are two interesting Portuguese ruins at Malindi, the Vasco da Gama Pillar, bearing a cross and the arms of Portugal, and a chapel. Mention was made of this ancient city by Milton in "Paradise Lost," and by Rabelais.

Lamu Harbour lies between Lamu and Manda Islands, about 140 miles north-east of Mombasa. It has good anchorage for vessels of moderate draught, but the bar, one mile outside Shella Point, carries only 15 feet at low water. Lamu Town on the eastern side of the island, is the most important coast town north of Mombasa. Between Lamu and Shella Point there are the remains of a Portuguese chapel, and a large Arab town lies buried beneath the sand.

Manda Bay, to the north of Manda Island, extends many miles inland, and has capacious well sheltered anchorage available for all classes of vessels.

Port Durnford, or Burkau, about seventy miles south-west of Kismayu, affords well-sheltered anchorage for small vessels of light draught.

Kismayu, or Refuge Bay, about 320 miles north-east of Mombasa, is the northernmost sheltered anchorage on the East Coast of Africa and is invaluable as a harbour of refuge for the long strip of coast line to the north-east.

The Juba River, which flows into the sea ten miles north of Kismayu, is the coast boundary between the British and Italian Protectorates and is navigable for shallow draught river steamers a distance of four hundred miles. The river is tortuous, and there are rapids above Bardera, the centre of an old-established caravan route from the Boran country to the Benadir ports.

Port Officer

... H. Pidcock.

---

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

### Mombasa.

Goverdhandas Lalji

... Dhow Registrar

Jacob Juma

... Government Pilot



Gopal Kuchera	...	Engineer Steam launch
A. M. J. de Mello	...	Assistant Dhow Registrar
Saleh Tarmahomed	...	Dhow Inspector
Omari bin Abdulla	...	Steam launch Stoker
Mabruki bin Marabu	...	Steam launch
Tarmahomed Nurmahomed..		Light-house keeper
Adham Tarmahomed	...	" "
Issak Janmahomed	...	" "
Ranchordas Lalji	...	Clerk and Store keeper

### Lamu.

P. X. Cardinho	...	Dhow Registrar
Hamadi	...	Dhow Inspector
Abdulla	...	Signalman

### Malindi.

Ebram Aloo	...	Lighthouse keeper
------------	-----	-------------------

**The following are the Existing Lights on the East Africa  
Protectorate and German East Africa Coast.**

Name.	Lat.	Long.	Colour.	Character	Period of system	Miles seen in clear weather	Height in feet above High water	Order of Light
Mombasa Light	4° 4'½ S.	39° 41' E.	White	Fl.	5 sec.	15	85	4th
Mombasa Light	4° 4'½ S.	39° 41' E.	Red	F.		7	68	„
* Mombasa Light	Leading	Mark Kisaoni	Red	F.		5	60	„
* Mombasa Light	Leading Mark	Ras Kibera mini	Green	F.		5	50	
Malindi Light	3° 13'½ S.	40° 8' E.	White	F.		11	69	6th
Ulenge	5° 6' S.	39° 20.3' E.	White	Group Flashing			85	3rd
Makatumbe	6° 47.7' S.	39° 20.3' E.	„	Flashing			90	„
Ras Kanzi	7° 0.8' S.	39° 33.5' E.	„	Fixed			62	„
Ras Mkumbi	7° 34.4' S.	39° 54.6' E.	Red & White	Flashing			102	„
South Fan-jove	8° 34.2' S.	39° 34.4' E.	White	Fixed			65	„

\* These two lights are exhibited only when Commanders of vessels wish to proceed out of the harbour during the night.

## EAST AFRICA

## High Water at Mombasa, 1st

Date.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	8 36	9 00	9 49	10 13	8 36	9 00	9 49	10 13	10 16	10 40	11 35	11 59
2	9 26	9 50	10 35	10 59	9 26	9 50	10 35	10 59	11 06	11 30	0 00	0 28
3	10 16	10 40	11 2	11 45	10 16	10 40	11 21	11 45	11 55	0 00	0 54	1 21
4	11 06	11 30	0 00	0 08	11 06	11 30	0 00	0 08	0 00	0 19	0 43	1 14
5	11 55	0 00	0 30	0 53	11 55	0 00	0 30	0 53	1 08	1 32	2 42	3 07
6	0 19	0 43	1 16	1 39	0 19	0 43	1 16	1 39	1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00
7	1 08	1 32	2 02	2 25	1 08	1 32	2 02	2 25	2 46	3 10	4 26	4 50
8	1 57	2 21	2 48	3 11	1 57	2 21	2 48	3 11	3 33	4 00	5 16	5 40
9	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50	6 06	6 30
10	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 53	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 53	5 16	5 40	6 56	7 20
11	4 29	4 53	5 22	5 46	4 29	4 53	5 22	5 46	6 06	6 30	7 46	8 10
12	5 22	5 46	6 15	6 39	5 22	5 46	6 15	6 39	6 56	7 20	8 36	9 00
13	6 15	6 39	7 08	7 32	6 15	6 39	7 08	7 32	7 46	8 10	9 26	9 50
14	7 08	7 32	8 01	8 25	7 08	7 32	8 01	8 25	8 36	9 00	10 16	10 40
15	8 01	8 25	8 54	9 18	8 01	8 25	8 54	9 18	9 26	9 50	11 06	11 30
16	8 54	9 18	9 47	10 11	8 54	9 18	9 47	10 11	10 16	10 40	11 55	0 00
17	9 47	10 11	10 41	11 05	9 47	10 11	10 41	11 05	11 06	11 30	0 19	0 43
18	10 41	11 05	11 35	11 59	10 41	11 05	11 35	11 59	11 55	0 00	1 03	1 32
19	11 35	11 59	0 00	0 28	11 35	11 59	0 00	0 28	0 19	0 43	1 57	2 21
20	0 00	0 28	0 54	1 21	0 00	0 28	0 54	1 21	1 03	1 32	2 46	3 10
21	0 54	1 21	1 48	2 14	0 54	1 21	1 48	2 14	2 14	2 46	3 10	3 36
22	1 48	2 14	2 42	3 07	1 48	2 14	2 42	3 07	2 46	3 10	4 26	4 50
23	2 42	3 07	3 36	4 00	2 42	3 07	3 36	4 00	3 36	4 00	5 16	5 40
24	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50	4 29	4 53	6 06	6 30
25	4 23	4 47	5 16	5 40	4 23	4 47	5 16	5 40	5 22	5 46	6 56	7 20
26	5 10	5 34	6 06	6 30	5 10	5 34	6 06	6 30	6 15	6 39	7 46	8 10
27	5 57	6 21	6 56	7 20	5 57	6 21	6 56	7 20	7 08	7 32	8 36	9 00
28	6 44	7 08	7 46	8 10	6 44	7 08	7 46	8 10	8 01	8 25	9 26	9 50
29	7 31	7 55			7 31	7 55	8 36	9 00	8 54	9 18	10 16	10 40
30	8 17	8 41			8 17	8 41	9 26	9 50	9 47	10 11	11 06	11 30
31	9 03	9 27			9 03	9 27			10 41	11 05		

# PROTECTORATE.

January to 31st December, 1906.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
11 55	0 00	0 54	1 21	2 42	3 07	2 42	3 07	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50
0 19	0 43	1 48	2 14	3 36	4 00	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50	5 16	5 40
1 08	1 32	2 42	3 07	4 23	4 47	4 26	4 50	5 16	5 40	6 06	6 30
1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00	5 10	5 34	5 16	5 40	6 06	6 30	6 56	7 20
2 46	3 10	4 26	4 50	5 57	6 21	6 06	6 30	6 56	7 20	7 46	8 10
2 36	4 00	5 16	5 40	6 44	7 08	6 56	7 20	7 46	8 10	8 36	9 00
4 26	4 50	6 06	6 30	7 31	7 55	7 46	8 10	8 36	9 00	9 26	9 50
5 16	5 40	6 56	7 20	8 17	8 41	8 36	9 00	9 26	9 50	10 16	10 40
6 06	6 30	7 46	8 10	9 03	9 27	9 26	9 50	10 16	10 40	11 06	11 30
6 56	7 20	8 36	9 00	9 49	10 13	10 16	10 40	11 06	11 30	11 55	0 00
7 46	8 10	9 26	9 50	10 35	10 59	10 06	11 30	11 55	0 00	0 19	0 43
8 36	9 00	10 16	10 40	11 21	11 45	11 55	0 00	0 19	0 43	1 08	1 32
9 26	9 50	11 06	11 30	0 00	0 08	0 19	0 43	1 08	1 32	1 57	2 21
10 16	10 40	11 55	0 00	0 30	0 53	1 08	1 32	2 57	2 21	2 46	3 10
11 06	11 30	0 19	0 43	1 16	1 39	1 57	2 21	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00
11 55	0 00	1 08	1 32	2 02	2 25	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50
0 19	0 43	1 57	2 21	2 48	3 11	3 36	4 00	4 29	4 53	5 16	5 40
1 08	1 32	2 46	3 10	3 36	4 00	4 26	4 50	5 22	5 46	6 06	6 30
1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00	4 29	4 53	5 16	5 40	6 15	6 39	6 56	7 20
2 46	3 10	4 29	4 53	5 22	5 46	6 06	6 30	7 08	7 32	7 46	8 10
3 36	4 00	5 22	5 46	6 15	6 39	6 56	7 20	8 01	8 25	8 36	9 00
4 29	4 53	6 15	6 39	7 08	7 32	7 46	8 10	8 54	9 18	9 26	9 50
5 22	5 46	7 08	7 32	8 01	8 25	8 36	9 00	9 47	10 11	10 16	10 40
6 15	6 39	8 01	8 25	8 54	9 18	9 26	9 50	10 41	11 05	11 06	11 30
7 08	7 32	8 54	9 18	9 47	10 11	10 16	10 40	11 35	11 59	11 55	0 00
8 01	8 25	9 47	10 11	10 41	11 05	11 06	11 30	0 00	0 28	0 19	0 43
8 54	9 18	10 41	11 05	11 35	11 59	11 55	0 00	0 54	1 21	1 08	1 32
9 47	10 11	11 35	11 59	0 00	0 28	0 19	0 43	1 48	2 14	1 57	2 21
10 41	11 05	0 00	0 28	0 54	1 21	1 08	1 32	2 42	3 07	2 46	3 10
11 35	11 59	0 54	1 21	1 48	2 14	1 57	2 21	3 36	4 00	3 36	4 00
0 00	0 28	1 48	2 14			2 46	3 10			4 26	4 50

**The following Signals are hoisted at the Fort  
Flagstaff, Mombasa, on arrival of Steamers  
in the offing.**

---

British men-of-war	... Union Jack.
German "	... German ensign.
French "	... French "
Italian "	... Italian "
Austrian "	... Austrian "
Portuguese "	... Portuguese "
American "	... American "
Govt. steamer E. A. Protectorate	... E. A. P. flag.
" " German E. Africa	... Black and white pennant.
Cable ship	... E. T. C. flag.
B. I. steamers with mail from or to Europe	... White pennant with three red crosses.
B. I. steamers other than the above.	B. I. flag.
D. O. A. L. steamers with mail from or to Europe	... Yellow pennant with three red, white and black diamonds.
D. O. A. L. steamers other than above.	D. O. A. L. flag.
Austrian Lloyd steamers.	... Blue pennant with three yellow anchors.
Messageries Maritimes steamers	... M. M. flag.
Govt. steamers Zanzibar	... Zanzibar flag.
Unknown steamers	... Blue flag.
Sailing ships	... Blue and white flag.

The above flags are hoisted at the East yard-arm for ships from Northward, at the West yard-arm for ships from Southward.

The Black Ball hoisted at the Western yard-arm indicates to incoming ships that a vessel is proceeding to sea from Kilindini harbour.

# POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

## General Post Office Mombasa.

### HOURS OF BUSINESS.

#### *Week-Days.*

8 0 a. m. to 12 0 noon )  
2 0 p. m. to 4 0 p. m. ) For Postal Business.

Saturdays the Post Office closes at 12-0 noon.

8 a.m. to 8 p.m., ... For Telegraph Business.

On Sundays the Telegraph Office is open from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

If mail steamers arrive or depart, before or after the above prescribed hours, the Office is specially opened, Sundays included.

Mails for Post Offices on the Uganda Railway Line, and Uganda, are despatched as follows :

Names of Post Offices.	Days.	Registered Articles.	Ordinary Articles.
Rabai, Voi, Taveta, Kibwezi, Makindu, Machakos, Nairobi, Kikuyu, Limuru, Kijabi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Eldama Ravine, Muhoroni, Port Florence, Nandi, Muias.	Fridays and Mondays.	at 9-30 a. m.	at 10-0 a.m.
Rabai, Voi, Taveta, Kibwezi, Malindi, Machakos, Nairobi, Kikuyu, Limuru, Kijabi, Naivasha, and Nakuru.	Wednesdays.	at 9-30 a. m.	at 10-0 a.m.
Entebbe and all places in Uganda.	Fridays.		

Overland mails to Takaungu, Malindi and Wasin at 3-0 p.m. every Thursday.

## POSTAGE RATES.

---

### Inland.

Letters 1 anna per each oz. or any fraction of an oz. Post Cards  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna.

Book packets, Newspapers etc., not exceeding 2 oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna for every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

#### Parcels :—

	Rs.	as.
Not exceeding 3 lbs.	...	0      12
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	...	1      8
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	...	2      4

### To Places Abroad.

Letters for countries included in the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme 1 anna per each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Letters for all other places in the Postal Union  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas per each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fractions of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Book packets and Newspapers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna for each 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.

### United Kingdom and Zanzibar.

#### Parcels :—

	Rs.	as.
Not exceeding 3 lbs.	...	0      12
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	...	1      8
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	...	2      4

### India, and Aden.

Parcels 8 annas for the 1st lb. and 6 annas for each additional lb. up to 11 lbs.

---

### Insurance.

---

#### India.

Parcels.—When the amount to be insured does not exceed Rs. 100 a fee of 8 annas ; for every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof, 8 annas : Limits of Insurance Rs. 500.

**United Kingdom.**

Parcels.—When the amount to be insured does not exceed £5 the fee is 6 annas; for every additional £5 or fraction thereof 6 annas: Limit of Insurance £120.

**Rates of Commission on Money Orders issued on India.**

	Rs.			Rs.	a.	p.
On any sum not exceeding 10	...	...		0	4	0
„ exceeding 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25				0	8	0
„ „ 25	„	„	35	0	12	0
„ „ 35	„	„	50	1	0	0
„ „ 50	„	„	60	1	4	0
„ „ 60	„	„	75	1	8	0
„ „ 75	„	„	85	1	12	0
„ „ 85	„	„	100	2	0	0

A single order may not exceed Rs. 150

**Rates of Commission on Money Orders issued on Zanzibar and the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**

	Rs.			Rs.	a.	p.
On any sum not exceeding 10	...	...		0	2	0
„ exceeding 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25				0	4	0
„ „ 25	„	„	35	0	6	0
„ „ 35	„	„	50	0	8	0
„ „ 50	„	„	60	0	10	0
„ „ 60	„	„	75	0	12	0
„ „ 75	„	„	85	0	14	0
„ „ 85	„	„	100	1	0	0

**Commission on Money Orders issued on the United Kingdom.**

	£.			Rs.	a.	p.
On any sum not exceeding 2	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ „ 5	...	...	...	0	8	0
„ „ 7	...	...	...	0	12	0
„ „ 10	...	...	...	1	0	0

A single order may not exceed £ 40.



# Rates of Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers.

## Envelopes with an embossed stamp of one anna.

					Rs.	a.
1	Envelope	...	...	...	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	"	...	...	...	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	"	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	"	...	...	...	0	13
24	"	...	...	...	1	10

## Registered Envelopes (small size.)

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Envelope	...	...	...	0	2	1
3	"	...	...	...	0	6	3
6	"	...	...	...	0	13	2
12	"	...	...	...	1	11	0

## Registered Envelopes (large size.)

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Envelope	...	...	...	0	2	3
3	"	...	...	...	0	8	1
6	"	...	...	...	1	0	2
12	"	...	...	...	2	1	0

The price of single and reply  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna and 1 anna Post Cards is the same as marked on the Post Card.

## Half anna Wrappers.

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Wrapper	...	...	...	0	0	3
3	"	...	...	...	0	1	3
6	"	...	...	...	0	3	2
12	"	...	...	...	0	7	0

## One anna Wrappers.

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Wrapper	...	...	...	0	1	0
3	"	...	...	...	0	3	1
6	"	...	...	...	0	6	2
12	"	...	...	...	0	13	0

## Denominations of Postage Stamps.

---

### East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna	5 anna	1 Rupee	4 Rupee	20 Rupee
1 anna	3 anna	8 anna	2 Rupee	5 Rupee	50 Rupee
2 anna	4 anna		3 Rupee	10 Rupee	

Further particulars will be found in the Post Office Guide to be obtained at the Protectorate Post Offices.

Post-Master General	...	J. T. Gosling
Assistant Post-Master General	...	S. B. Gosling

---

### SUBORDINATE STAFF.

NAME.	DESIGNATION	STATION
R. H. Long ...	Accountant ...	Mombasa
Syed Kassim ...	Head Assistant ...	"
R. W. Battye ...	Supervisor of Telegraphs ..	"

### Clerks, Signallers and Assistants.

K. M. Mody	...	Mombasa
V. Castelino	...	"
I. P. D'Cruz	...	"
J. M. Fernandes	...	"
C. R. Lobo	...	"
Alli Mohamed	...	"
F. Van Rozi	...	"
J. C. Rego	...	"
G. A. Street	...	"
C. F. Fernandes	...	"
M. Carrasco	...	"
P. D'Souza	...	"
M. A. P. Cherry	...	"
Imam-ud-Din	...	"
J. E. Rouillon	...	"
Gulamhussein Virjee	...	"
Khuda Bukhsh	...	"
Isher Singh	...	"

Abdulla Abed	...	Mombasa
Choitram	...	"
Raja Ram Jeysanker	...	"
Meraï-ud-Din	...	"

### Up-Country Stations.

NAME	DESIGNATION	STATION
A. F. D'Souza ...	Postmaster ...	Voi
I. P. Correia ...	do ...	Makindu
W. A. Flacke ...	do ...	Nairobi
H. Oliver ...	Postal Clerk & Telegraphist	}
A. W. Johnson ...	Clerk ...	
W. Mackertich ...	" ...	"
Sami Ullah ...	" ...	"
J. Coulson ...	" ...	"
Mazar Ali ...	" ...	"
Eusuf Ali ...	Signaller ...	"
T. C. Mascarenhas	Postmaster ...	Naivasha
B. S. Dave ...	do. ...	Nakuru
P. S. Naidu ...	Signaller ...	"
D. A. D'Souza ...	Postmaster ...	Eldama Ravine
Harakshanker ...	Signaller ...	"
P. C. Thaker ...	Postmaster ...	Muhoroni
C. R. Biswas ...	Postmaster ...	Mumias
S. V. Kulkarni ...	Postmaster ...	Kisumu
C. F. D'Souza ...	Clerk ...	"
Vyankatesh ...	Signaller ...	"
F. D. Kirwan ...	Postal Clerk & Telegraphist (Acting Postmaster)	}
Genda Rai ...	Clerk ...	
D. Cunha ...	Signaller ...	"
R. J. Wilkinson ...	Postal Clerk & Telegraphist	}
Kartar Singh ...	Signaller ...	
J. A. Mendes ...	Postmaster ...	Jinja
P. L. D'Souza ...	Postmaster ...	Hoima
Krishna Rao ...	Postmaster ...	Masindi
Sri Ram Neb ...	Postmaster ...	Wadelai

Deomall	...	Postmaster	...	Butiaba
A. P. D'Souza	...	Postmaster	.	Nimule
Labb Singh	...	Postmaster	...	Malindi
Kirpa Ram	...	Postmaster	...	Lamu
A. T. P. Coutinho	...	Postmaster	...	Kismayu
D. W. Noble	...	Postmaster	...	On leave
A. P. Minezes	...	Clerk	...	do.
R. K. Mitter	...	do.	...	do.

---

# Time Table of Regular Mail Steamers for the year 1906.

## ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

From Europe by the British India. (parcels)		From Europe by German Line.	From Europe by Austrian Lloyd Line.	From Europe by French Line.	From South and Zanzibar by German Line.	From India by the German Line.
Leave London	Arrive Mombasa					
<b>1905</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1906</b>
<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>					
13 December	11 January	10 January	13 January	11 January		14 January
<b>1906</b>		28 January	13 February	23 January		28 January
10 January	8 February	25 February	14 March	8 February		11 February
7 February	8 March	7 March	13 April	20 February		25 February
7 March	8 April	25 March	13 May	8 March		11 March
4 April	3 May	4 April	13 June	20 March		23 March
		22 April	13 July	5 April		8 April
	<b>Saturday</b>	3 May	13 August	17 April		22 April
2 May	2 June	21 May	13 September	15 May		6 May
30 May	30 June	31 May	13 October	31 May		20 May
27 June	28 July	18 June	13 November	12 June		3 June
25 July	25 August	28 June	13 December	28 June		17 June
22 August	22 September	16 July	13 January	10 July		1 July
		26 July		26 July		15 July
		13 August		7 August		29 July
	<b>Thursday</b>	23 August		23 August		12 August
		10 September		20 September		26 August
		20 September		8 September		9 September
		7 October		2 October		23 September
19 September	18 October	17 October		18 October		7 October
17 October	15 November	4 November		30 October		21 October
14 November	13 December	14 November		15 November		4 November
	<b>1907</b>	2 December		27 November		18 November
12 December	10 January	13 December		13 December		2 December
		30 December		25 December		16 December
		<b>1907</b>		<b>1907</b>		30 December
		9 January		10 January		<b>1907</b>
		27 January				13 January
		The passage from Bombay to Mombasa occupies from 12 to 14 days.				

## DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS.

To Europe by the British India (parcels)		To Europe by German Line.	To Europe by Austrian Lloyd Line.	To Europe by French Line.	To Zanzibar and South by German Line.	To India by German Line.	
Leave Mombasa	Arrive London						
<b>1906</b>		<b>1906</b>		<b>1906</b>		<b>1906</b>	<b>1906</b>
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	11 January	12 January	The 28th of every month.	11 January	7 January	18 January
21 January	18 February	23 January	12 February		23 January	25 January	6 February
		8 February	12 March		8 February	4 February	15 February
		20 February	12 April		20 February	22 February	6 March
	<b>Saturday</b>	12 May	12 May		8 March	4 March	15 March
18 February	17 March	20 March	12 June		20 March	22 March	3 April
18 March	14 April	5 April	12 July		5 April	1 April	12 April
15 April	12 May	17 April	12 August		17 April	19 April	1 May
		3 May	12 September		3 May	29 April	10 May
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	15 May	12 October		15 May	17 May	29 May
		31 May	12 November		31 May	27 May	7 June
		12 June	12 December		12 June	14 June	26 June
<b>Monday</b>	<b>Monday</b>	28 June	12 January	The 28th of every month.	28 June	24 June	5 July
14 May	10 June	10 July	1907		10 July	12 July	24 July
11 June	7 July	25 July	12 January		25 July	22 July	2 August
9 July	4 August	7 August	12 February		7 August	9 August	21 August
6 August	2 September	23 August	12 March		23 August	19 August	30 August
3 September	30 September	4 September	12 April		4 September	16 September	27 September
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	2 October	12 May		2 October	14 October	25 October
		18 October	12 June		18 October	11 November	13 November
30 September	28 October	30 October	12 July		15 November	23 November	24 November
28 October	25 November	15 November	12 August		27 November	29 November	11 December
25 November	23 December	27 November	12 September		13 December	9 December	30 December
		13 December	12 October		25 December	27 December	1907
23 December	20 January	25 December	12 November		1907	1907	8 January
		10 January	12 December		10 January	6 January	17 January
			12 January			24 January	5 February
			12 February			3 February	14 February

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department of this Protectorate was inaugurated in 1896 by the appointment of Mr. Kharshedji Naser-vanji, a graduate of Bombay University.

From April 1896 to May 1901, the work of the Department as regards engineering was confined to Mombasa Island.

Since the appointment of the late Mr. S. C. E. Baty, as Director of Public Works in 1901, the general direction of all works, both civil and military, has been entrusted to the Public Works Department.

A branch Public Works Office was opened at Nairobi in May, 1902, another at Kisumu in October 1903, and another at Fort Hall in June 1905.

The Survey and Land Office which was previously incorporated with the Public Works Department has been a separate Department since April 1st, 1904.

### STAFF.

NAME.	DESIGNATION.	PLACE.
<i>(European.)</i>		
W. H. Ross	... Director of Public Works	... Mombasa
W. H. Tanner	... Assistant Director of Public Works	... do.
D. A. Fletcher	... Executive Engineer	... Nairobi
H. G. L. St. John-Kneller	... do.	... Kisumu
C. V. A. Espeut	... do.	... Mombasa
E. J. Dod	... Architectural Draughtsman	... do.
G. H. Cresswell	... Assistant Engineer	... Fort Hall
A. G. Bush	... do.	... Nairobi
L. H. Macnaghten	... do.	... do.
H. J. H. Stedman	... do.	... Kisumu
W. Blain	... do.	... Nairobi
J. Sergeant	... Accountant	... Mombasa
S. E. J. Howarth	... Assistant Accountant	... Nairobi
R. E. Officer	... Foreman	... do.
A. M. Henry	... Road Foreman	... do.
J. Saxton	... Yard Foreman	... Mombasa
E. Egan	... Road Foreman	... Nairobi

*(Non-European.)*

Kharshedji Naservanji ...	Road Foreman. ...	Mombasa
J. S. Soares ...	Correspondence Clerk and Typist ...	do.
M. Frias Pinto ...	Assistant Correspondence Clerk & Typist ...	do.
J. F. Cordeiro ...	Cashier ...	do.
A. A. Fernandez ...	Accounts Clerk ...	do.
F. A. de Sa Cordeiro ...	Assistant Accounts Clerk ...	do.
P. C. A. Lobo ...	Storekeeper ...	do.
C. S. de Souza ...	Despatch Clerk ...	do.
Edward Steere ...	Assistant Storekeeper ...	do.
S. Fonseca ...	Storekeeper ...	Nairobi
E. Lobo ...	Correspondent Clerk ...	do.
H. R. Officer ...	Tracer ...	do.
A. V. Athayde ...	Copyist ...	do.
J. Mendonca ...	Clerk & Storekeeper ...	Kisumu
L. C. Condon ...	Clerk ...	do.
Baboo Hariral ...	Clerk ...	Fort Hall
Luxmichand		

---

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

---

All telegraph lines are the property of the Protectorates.

The first Telegraph Line to be constructed in East Africa was that between Mombasa and Lamu, 200 miles in length, which was constructed by the Imperial British East Africa Company.

In 1896 the construction of the Uganda Railway Telegraphs was begun and was practically finished at the same date as the railway reached Port Florence.

This service consists of 3 wires, one known as the "Train" wire connected from station to station for the working of the trains, one known as the "Through" wire connecting the more important stations as Mombasa, Mazeras, Voi, etc., and the third called the "Main" wire connecting Mombasa, Nairobi and Port Florence. This "Main" wire transmits the majority of public



messages and can work direct from Mombasa to Port Florence by means of translating instruments at Nairobi. Before the railway lines were finished it was considered necessary chiefly on account of the mutiny troubles in Uganda, to open up telegraphic communication with Uganda without waiting for the railway telegraph line which only kept pace with Railhead. With this object in view, a temporary uninsulated wire was erected ahead of the Railway in January, 1898. The start was made from Tsavo with the wire sent out for the railway telegraph, which weighed 600 lbs. per mile. The weight of the wire was a great hindrance to rapid advance but the wire eventually reached Nairobi in June 1898. In January 1899, a further advance was ordered from Nairobi to the Eldama Ravine, a distance of 150 miles, and a light copper wire weighing only 100 lbs. per miles was erected. This light wire was so satisfactory for rapid construction that the connection was completed within three months (March 29th.)

The satisfactory result of this extension was a further advance at the end of 1899, the destination being Kampala. This extension was completed by the middle of April, 1900 and was carried on to Entebbe in May of the same year.

The wire was extended from Kampala to Butiaba, with an extension from Hoima to Masindi in 1900. A further extension was completed to Wadelai in 1904. The wire is expected to reach Nimule by April 1906.

A branch telegraph wire connects Londiani Railway station with the Eldama Ravine.

The distances of the various lines are as follows :—

Mombasa to Lamu	...	200	miles
Mombasa to Port Florence	...	584	„ (3 wires)
Port Florence to Entebbe	...	222	„
Entebbe to Butiaba	...	178	„
Hoima to Masindi and Wadelai	...	115	„
Londiani to Eldama Ravine	...	18	„
Being a total wire mileage of	...	2485	„

Besides this there are several telephone lines connecting government offices at Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, Morendat, Entebbe, and Kisumu.

\* Messrs. Smith Mackenzie have telephone communication between their house and office at Kilindini and Mombasa.

The following telegraph offices accept and deliver telegrams in the two Protectorates :—

Athi River	( B. E. A. )	Kibose	( B. E. A. )
Butiaba	} ( Uganda. )	Kiu	( B. E. A. )
Lake Albert		Kapiti Plains	"
Changamwe	( B. E. A. )	Kikuyu	"
Entebbe	( Uganda. )	Kijabe	"
Escarpment	( B. E. A. )	Kibigori	"
Elmenteita	"	Lamu	"
Elburgon	"	Limoru	"
Eldama Ravine	"	Londiani	"
Fort Ternan	"	Lumbwa	"
Gilgil	"	Mackinnon Road	"
Hoima	( Uganda )	Machakos Road	"
Jinja	"	Maji ya Chumvi	"
Kampala	} "	Malindi	"
Mengo		Masindi	( Uganda )
Kilindini	( B. E. A. )	Masongaleni	( B. E. A. )
Kinani	"	Makindu	"
Kibwezi	"	Maungu	"
Molo	( B. E. A. )	Mazeras	"
Mtito-Andei	"	Mombasa	"
Muhoroni	"	Saïmburu	( B. E. A. )
Mumias	"	Simba	"
Nakuru	"	Sultan Hamoud	"
Nairobi	"	Takaungu	"
Naivasha	"	Tsavo	"
Njoro	"	Voi	"
Port Florence	"	Wadelai	( Uganda )
		Witu	( B. E. A. )

The charge for Inland telegrams is Re. 1 for a message of 8 words or less and 2 annas for each additional word, the address and name of sender being transmitted free. Urgent telegrams are charged at double the above rate. The charge for foreign telegrams is 4 annas per word plus the foreign rate. The address and name of sender are charged for. Foreign telegrams are subject to the International Convention Rules.

A system of telephonic conversation is in working in the Uganda Protectorate. The charge for conversation between adjacent Telegraph stations being one rupee eight annas for the first 3 minutes conversation and one rupee for each additional 3 minutes, the maximum time allowed for conversations being 9 minutes. When conversation is required beyond the adjacent

station an additional fee of eight annas is charged for each station beyond.

The erection of these Telegraph lines have not been devoid of incident.

Giraffe have fouled the permanent railway telegraph line twisting the brackets round and stretching the wire. At Naivasha Hippopotamus have damaged the poles. These animals also do considerable damage on the coast telegraph line in the vicinity of the Tana river. Elephants occasionally break the wires in Uganda, and on the coast. In Usoga the natives cut out considerable lengths of the copper wire, when it was first erected, and during the Nandi expedition in 1900, 40 odd miles of wire was carried away and never recovered.

Passing caravans occasionally helped themselves to small lengths of the wire as it was useful for barter. The Wandorobo and even the Railway coolies also gave trouble in this way. Now thanks to the energy of those concerned, stealing of the wire is a thing of the past. Monkeys, however, are incorrigible and still swing on the wires in the neighbourhood of the Kikuyu forest and occasionally twist them together.

---

### STAFF.

L. E. Caine	...	Supdt. of Telegraphs	Nairobi
J. K. Creighton	...	Asst. Supdt. of Telegraphs	Nairobi
Vacant		" " "	Uganda

---

### SUBORDINATE STAFF.

F. Pettingill	...	Chief Telegraph Inspector	Entebbe
C. T. Doran	...	Telegraph Inspector	Nairobi
H. Ferguson		" "	Entebbe
R. F. Rebello		" "	Mombasa
V. C. Dias		" "	Muhoroni
A. Joseph	...	Asst.	Kigomma
L. Pershad		" "	Masindi
H. Pershad		" "	Kairanyas
F. E. de Souza	...	Clerk and Storekeeper	Nairobi

# THE EASTERN AND SOUTH AFRICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TELEGRAPH RATES.

MOMBASA TO

Per word.

Rs. a.

Zanzibar ... ..	0	6
Europe ... ..	1	14
Aden and Seychelles... ..	0	12
Mozambique ... ..	0	12
Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Cocos ... ..	1	8
Lourenço Marques ... ..	1	8
South Africa, Durban ... ..	1	8
"    "    other places—Natal, Cape Colony, Orange River, and Transvaal Colonies ... ..	1	8
Southern Rhodesia ... ..	1	10
Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland ... ..	1	14
Beira Railway Stations ... ..	1	12
Portuguese Zambesi ... ..	2	0
Swakopmund ... ..	1	10
Mossamedes, Benguella, and Loanda ... ..	3	12
Bonny, Sierra Leone ... ..	3	6
St. Vincent ... ..	3	14
St. Helena ... ..	2	4
Ascension ... ..	3	0
India ... ..	2	0
German East Africa ... ..	0	8
"    "    "    Bismarckburg and Ujiji ... ..	2	0

These rates cannot be guaranteed as correct, owing to the frequent changes made.

## COUNTING AND CHARGING.

1. The tariffs to all other places can be obtained on application at the Company's offices.

2. All that the sender writes on the telegram for transmission to his correspondent is charged for.

3. The name of the Station of origin, the date and time deposited, will be officially inserted in the telegram and supplied to the receiver free of charge. Telegrams from North America, *via*

the North Atlantic, bear the London time, the original time not being signalled by the North Atlantic Companies.

4. Combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted.

5. Nevertheless, names of towns and countries, patronymics belonging to one person ; names of places, squares, boulevards, or streets ; names of shops, whole or fractional numbers written entirely in letters ; and English and French compound words (to be found in a standard dictionary), joined by a hyphen or separated by an apostrophe, are counted as one word if so written, subject to the limitation of letters in paragraphs 8-9.

6. If a short charge has been made on a telegram owing to the sender having employed words or combinations contrary to the usage of the language, the amount short charged will be collected from the receiver.

7. The following are counted as one word in all languages :—

1. In the address (not in the text of the telegrams).

(a) The name of the telegraph-office of destination as it appears in the first column of the offices, even when this name is followed by that of the country of the territorial sub-division to which such office belongs.

(b) The names of countries or territorial sub-divisions respectively, if written in conformity with the said nomenclature.

2. Every separate character, letter or figure.

3. Underline.

4. Parenthesis (the two signs which serve to form it).

5. Inverted commas (the two signs placed at the commencement and the end of one and the same passage).

6. Supplementary instructions written in the abridged form allowed.

8. In telegrams written entirely in plain language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 15 letters, additional letters being counted and charged for as extra words, at the rate of 15 letters to the word.

9. In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 letters. Words in plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram i.e., composed of words in plain language and code, are each counted at the rate of 10 letters to the word. If

the mixed telegram contains in addition cypher language the counting of that part is regulated by para 12.

10. In cypher telegrams the figures are counted at the rate of five to a word, and in words in plain language at the rate of fifteen letters to a word.

11. Words joined by a hyphen or separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

12. Each group of five figures or less is charged for as one word. The same rule applies to the counting of letters when admitted.

13. Decimal points, commas, hyphens, bars of division, stops used in the formation of numbers or trade marks are each counted as a figure, or a letter in the group or trade mark in which they occur. The same rule applies to letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers. With this exception, groups of figures and letters combined are not admitted.

14. Code words containing more than 10 letters (if inadvertently admitted), and words not belonging to any of the languages admitted for international correspondence, are charged for at the rate of 5 letters to the word.

15. The words "Fob" (meaning free on board) "cif" (cost insurance freight), and "cfi" (cost freight insurance), are accepted as one word if written together. If written separately, as "F. O. B.," "C. I. F.," and "C. F. I.," they are counted as three words each. The abbreviations "B/L" (Bill of Lading), "C/o" (care of), and "o/o" (per cent), are each accepted as one word.

16. The words twopence, threepence, up to elevenpence, if written together, are charged one word each. In a code or mixed telegram, however, the word elevenpence is charged as two words as it contains over 10 letters; in a cipher it counts as one word only.

---

## INFORMATION RESPECTING

### The Eastern Telegraphic Social Code.

This code has been compiled for public use thus saving the expense of telegraphing in plain language.

A copy of the code book is kept at the company's station and the sender or receiver of a telegram may code or decode his telegram there free of charge. Anyone wishing to have his own

code book can obtain copies from Company's Office (Kilindini) at a charge of five shillings (5s.) per copy.

If a sender is desirous of making use of the code to correspond with a receiver resident at a town where delivery of telegrams is effected by the Staff of the "Associated Telegraph Companies," the word "Social" may be added to the signature or if signature is not required, take the place of it (the word "social" if thus used is charged for.)

In such case the receiving station when delivering the telegram informs the addressee that it is compiled from this code and that if he is not in possession of a copy it may be consulted gratis at the Company's counter. The Company will give every assistance possible to the public when using this code BUT ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY.

---

## TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

---

### STAFF.

Director of Government  
Transport

... D. J. Wilson

---

### SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Cashier and Storekeeper, East

Africa Protectorate

... A. P. Barros

Cashier Uganda Transport

... C. A. Gomes D'Mello

Storekeeper and General

Invoice Clerk

... Merwanjee Jamsedjee

The Station Masters at Voi, Machakos Road, Kibwezi, Nakuru Londiani and Fort Ternan act as Transport Agents and forward all Government Stores from Voi to the Collector Taveta, Machakos Road to Machakos, Kibwezi to Kitui, Nakuru to Baringo, Londiani to Ravine, and Fort Ternan to Kericho.

W. H. Moore, Transport clerk at Nairobi under the orders of H. M's: Sub-Commissioner.

With the opening of the Railway for through Traffic, facilities for Transport have been increased and porters are scarcely employed, except in certain Districts of the Ukamba, Kenya, Naivasha and Kisumu Provinces. A journey from the coast to

Uganda, which before the Railway started, took over three months to accomplish, is now done within three days.

The cart road between Nairobi and Fort Hall is now nearly complete and the different rivers bridged. A road between Kibwezi and Kitui is under construction, and also one between Fort Ternan and Kericho.

The Train leaves Mombasa every Friday morning arriving at Port Florence the terminus (584 miles) on Sunday afternoon, to meet through connection with one of the Railway Steamer despatch boats, either the Winifred or Sybil to Entebbe direct, returning from Entebbe via Jinja to meet the direct train for Mombasa leaving Port Florence Sunday forenoon. The Steamers Winifred and Sybil run alternately, one via the East route calling at Karungu, Shirati, Mwanza, Bukoba, Entebbe, Jinja and back to Port Florence, the other by the West route calling at Jinja, Entebbe, Bukoba, Mwanza, Shirati, Karungu and back to Port Florence. Both these Steamers carry passengers and mails. The accomodation on board is excellent. A Second train leaves Mombasa every Monday morning for Port Florence only, arriving there on Wednesday afternoon. Accomodation is secured at the Railway Dak Bungalow. A third train leaves Mombasa every Wednesday going as far as Nakuru only.

All Stores are now forwarded by rail and the following figures from January to the end of October 1905 are given to show the requirements of the up-country Stations.

Government Passengers including:—

Officers, Officials etc number	... ==	19992
Railway fares	... ==	Rs. 140,572, as. 5
Government Stores      Tons	... 2568 Cwts.	13
Railway freight	... 154,120,	as. 5

All Goods forwarded by the Railway, are charged for under five classes as follows:—

Special Class	Intermediate Class	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
1 anna per ton per mile	1½ anna per ton per mile	2 2/9 annas per ton per mile	3½ annas per ton per mile	5 annas per ton per mile	9 annas per ton per mile	Rr. 1/4 per Ton per mile

Nearly all Government stores are charged for under classes 2 or 3. Ivory and ammunition come under classes 4 and 5.



Porters, when engaged for any caravan up-country or for shooting expeditions have to be specially recruited and care is always taken by the Government that the men are well looked after and wages paid in full after the termination of their agreement. The wages of a porter taken from Mombasa amount to, roughly speaking, £1 per mensem.

In addition each porter has to be supplied with a good warm blanket, undervest, Water bottle, and a tent and cooking pot between every five men.

All porters have to be registered and the following fees are charged.

For a Journey exceeding 7 days but not fourteen days  
4 annas.

14 days but not a month 8 annas.

A month but not two months 1 Rupee.

Two months but not three months 1 Rupee 8 annas.

3 months but not 6 months 2 Rupees.

6 months but not 12 months 3 Rupees 8 annas.

Exceeding 12 months, 4 Rupees 8 annas.

It is advisable to recruit porters for Shooting expeditions at Nairobi, wages being considerably cheaper there.

Sportsmen or others who wish to come to East Africa are informed that everything in the way of supplies etc. is obtainable at Mombasa.

It is advisable, however, to bring tents out from home. Those supplied by Benjamin or John Edginton cannot be beaten and are universally used in East Africa and supplied to all Government Officials.

Any information regarding Transport Matters for up-country Stations can always be obtained from the head office, Mombasa.

The East Africa Protectorate Despatch Boat "Juba" runs monthly between Mombasa and all Northern ports as far as Kisumu; mails and Government stores for Witu, a military station about 40 miles from Lamu, are usually conveyed by boat to Mkonumbi and thence to Witu by porters or donkeys.

The following rates are fixed for Europeans and natives, when travelling and making use of vessels belonging to the Uganda Administration on Lake Albert Nyanza and the Nile.

**FARES****Between Butiaba and Wadelai or Wadelai and Nimule**

Europeans	... Rs.	15
Indians	... "	7
Natives	... "	4
Porters attached to caravans	... "	2

**Between Butiaba and Nimule.**

Europeans	... Rs.	30
Indians	... "	14
Natives	... "	8
Porters attached to caravans	... "	4

**Between Butiaba and Mahagi.**

Europeans	... Rs.	15
Indians	... "	7
Natives	... "	4
Porters attached to caravans	... "	2

**FREIGHT CHARGES.**

Between Butiaba and Wadelai	... Rs.	1½ per Load
" Butiaba and Nimule	... "	3 " "
" Wadelai and Nimule	... "	1½ " "
" Butiaba and Mahagi	... "	2 " "

Personal servants, gun bearers, attendants etc (as distinct from porters) to be charged at rates as above for Indians and Africans according to nationality. Voyages to Mahagi are only made when boats are available.

**DISTANCES AND CAMPS BETWEEN ENTEBBE,  
NIMULE AND GONDOKORO.**

Entebbe to Kampala 22 miles good road.  
Kampala to Kisimbiri 9½ miles good road.  
Kisimbiri to Kikandwa 31½ miles good road.

Kikandwa to Nikianuna  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Nikianuna to Kabula Mliro  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kabula Mliro to Katwe  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Katwe to Kisinga  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kisinga to Kibage  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kibage to Kigoma  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kigoma to Yailo  $16\frac{3}{4}$  miles good road.

Yailo to Kikondo  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles good road.

Kikondo to Botiama 10 miles good road.

Botiama to Hoima 5 miles good road.

Hoima to Kitana  $31\frac{1}{2}$  miles fairly good road.

Kitana to Butiaba 12 miles road very hilly.

Butiaba to Wadelai by steam launch  $14\frac{1}{2}$  hours, by sailing boat 4 days.

Wadelai to Nimule by steam launch 16 hours, by sailing boat 5 days.

Nimule to Gondokoro by road nine days march.

There are rest houses at all the above places, except between Nimule and Gondokoro.

Food rather scarce between Butiaba, the shores of Lake Albert and up to Gondokoro.

---

## TREASURY.

HEADQUARTERS

... Mombasa.

BRANCH OFFICE

... Nairobi.

" "

... Kisumu.

---

### Staff.

TREASURER

... C. C. Bowring

DEPUTY TREASURER

... H. P. Espie

FIRST ASSISTANT

... G. E. Powter

ASSISTANTS

... C. F. Hickie

... G. A. James

... H. C. G. Giles

... A. Smith

... J. Patterson

... H. Pickwood.

**Subordinate Staff.**

Head clerk	... Pestonjee J. Mehta
Cashier	... Aderji M. Mehta
Assistant cashier	... Vacant
Examiners	... A. C. Castolina
	... J. S. Dias
	... A. de Sà
Book keeper	... B. R. Rodrigues
Assistant book-keeper	... D. X. Menezes
Stationary	... ..
Storekeeper	... I. J. J. Maciel
Correspondence clerks	... W. Smith
	... P. M. F. Costa Bir
Junior clerks & copyists	... F. H. Talati
	... C. B. Makasha
	... A. L. Faria
	... W. D'Cruz
	... Burjorjee P. Khras
Clerk & cashier at Nairobi	... J. C. Lobo
"    "    "    "    Kisumu	... L. J. Fernandes.

# **EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

**Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 7 years from 1898-99 to 1904-05.**

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE						
	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
59,401	68,069	64,275	68,453	95,284	108,857	151,756	
	190,641	188,649	198,433	278,151	311,435	418,877	302,560

## UGANDA RAILWAY.

---

The Uganda Railway, extending from Mombasa on the Coast to Port Florence on Lake Victoria Nyanza, is 584 miles in length. The line is metre gauge. The rolling stock is similar to that in use on Indian Railways, and all passenger vehicles are fitted with the Westinghouse brake. For working purposes, the system is divided into five sections of nearly equal length, where the engine staff and train guards are changed and time is allowed for meals.

These sections are as follows :—

Mombasa to Voi	...	...	Mile	102
Voi to Makindu	...	...	"	209
Makindu to Nairobi	...	...	"	326
Nairobi to Nakuru	...	...	"	448
Nakuru to Port Florence	...	...	"	584

From Port Florence to Entebbe, the head-quarters of the Uganda Government, the Steamer run across Lake Victoria Nyanza is 175 miles. The system is worked under the rules applicable to all Indian Railways viz :—"The Indian Railway Act," "General Rules and Regulations" and "the Indian Telegraph Act," while the staff is almost entirely drawn from Indian Railways.

The speed of passenger and Goods trains varies greatly according to the grades, which are in places heavy and are generally prevalent throughout the system.

Roughly speaking, the journey from the Coast to the lake and "Vice Versa," including stoppages, at present takes 40 hours, but later on, when the new works towards the lake and various other places become consolidated, the through journey will be made in shorter time. The maximum scheduled speed is 25 miles per hour.

Mombasa terminus is close to the Fort, the National Bank, Law Courts, Grand Hotel and Public Gardens, and is within easy reach of the town and all the Government Offices.

Shortly after leaving Mombasa terminus, the train passes through Kilindini, the Head-quarters of the Railway community stationed at the Coast.

A line leads from Kilindini old station to the pier where all Railway Material was landed during the construction of the line.

On account of its excellent harbour as compared with that of Mombasa, Kilindini will, in the near future, become the principal port for all heavy import and export traffic to and from the Railway, and a branch customs office is already established there. Shortly after passing Kilindini, the Salisbury bridge, connecting the Island of Mombasa with the mainland, is crossed ; it consists of 17 spans of 60 foot girders on cylinder piers and was opened for traffic in July 1899.

On reaching the mainland, the line at once rises up a steep grade through the shambas and groves of cocoanut palms between Changamwe and Mazeras ( mile 16 ) which is at an elevation of 550 feet above sea level. The scenery between Mombasa and Mazeras is considered extremely pretty while glimpses of the sea can be had from as far up as mile 20. Around Mazeras there are large mission stations, and the native population is considerable.

On leaving Mazeras the Railway runs through almost uncultivated country all the way to Voi ( mile 102 ), the only exception to this being in the Wadurama country round Samburu ( mile 42 ) where a small amount of maize and grain is grown. From Samburu to Voi, the whole country is a vast scrub jungle with small trees, known as the Taru desert. The timber, fortunately, is large enough for engine fuel and is now entirely used by the Railway.

Voi is situated on a stream of the same name lying under the Ndara hills. A good cart road leads from Voi to the Government station of Taveta via the Bura Hills, about 60 miles distant, and near Taveta are the German settlements around the Kilimanjaro mountain. Between Voi and Kilimanjaro there are several English and French Mission stations. The country here is fairly thickly peopled by the Wa-Taita and Wa-Taveta tribes. Game of all sorts is plentiful in the neighbourhood.

There is a well equipped dak bungalow near the station with four bedrooms and a public dining room which is also the Railway refreshment room.

The second section between Voi and Makindu is a good game country and there is very little cultivation, the jungle resembling the Taru desert ; as at Voi, Makindu has a dak bungalow and Refreshment Room. The snow clad peaks of Kilimanjaro can be seen from here.

On the third section, Makindu to Nairobi, the country is more or less open throughout and game is very plentiful more especially from mile 280 into Nairobi, where the line crosses the

famous Athi plains which are inhabited by a section of the great Massai tribe.

Around Makindu and up to Machakos Road at mile 276, (the Railway station for the civil station of that name eighteen miles distant from the Railway) the Wakamba inhabit the country, and in the hills some distance from the line a considerable amount of cultivation is carried on.

In Nairobi, the head-quarters of the Railway and also the Locomotive and carriage department workshops, there is necessarily a considerable mixed colony of Railway employés. Nairobi is also the head-quarters of the Sub-Commissioner of the Ukamba Province, and it has become the "Simla" of the Protectorate Government.

Apart from the Railway and Government Communities, Nairobi has become a fairly large town and is divided into separate parts viz : European and Indian. Midway between the two stands the new Town Hall. In the European town there are two hotels under English management and here also are the head-quarters of the Colonists' Association where the numerous British Settlers now taking up land in the Kikuyu country near Nairobi meet regularly and discuss agricultural matters. A Protestant as well as a Roman Catholic Church is being built, and services are now regularly held in buildings lent by the Railway. A School has also been started.

The English, Goanese and Indian Railway Communities each have their own Sports ground and institutes near the Railway station, while on the Hill about a mile distant, stands the Nairobi Club, a commodious building with several bedrooms, in connection with which there is a well equipped Gymkhana and cricket ground.

One mile from the Railway station there is a well kept race course, where half yearly meetings are regularly held. Nairobi also has a Rifle Club of some 40 members with branch clubs at other centres on the Railway.

After leaving Nairobi the Railway at once begins to climb the Kikuyu range and up to mile 360 the grade is two per cent., practically the whole distance, and the elevation at the above mileage is 7,800 feet.

The soil in the Kikuyu country is magnificent everywhere, the rainfall is good, and there are numerous streams. Near the Summit there are large and valuable forests containing various kinds of large game. The climate also being excellent, numerous



white settlers are acquiring land where available and quite a large number are now successfully carrying on cultivation of cereals, potatoes, coffee and fibre.

Near Kikuyu station mile 340 is the head-quarters of the Scottish Industrial Mission. At mile 360 a splendid view of the great Rift valley, some 2,000 feet below, presents itself to passengers and so all along as the train gradually descends on a steep grade along the mountain side until it reaches the valley some twelve miles further up.

At mile 390 stands the Government head-quarters of the Naivasha Province on a lovely Lake of the same name. The Government Zebra and Stock Farm is a few miles distant, while in the neighbouring fertile hills close by, White Settlers are gradually acquiring land. The climate of Naivasha is excellent.

The Masai Tribe are numerous in the Rift Valley and especially so near Naivasha where they have very large herds and flocks of cattle and sheep.

From Naivasha the Railway runs along the valley up to Nakuru, mile 448, the Railway head-quarters of the district, situated close by Lake Nakuru.

There is a dak bungalow and refreshment room close to the station. A few Colonial farmers have settled down near the lake. Agricultural prospects are promising and the soil and climate excellent.

Game of all kinds is plentiful all along the Rift valley and hundreds of antelope, ostriches, &c, can be seen from the train.

Nakuru is the nearest starting point by road for lake Baringo where the best shooting in the country is to be got.

The Railway leaves the Rift valley at Nakuru and rapidly ascends the slopes of the Mau range. During the ascents it passes through most fertile open lands and forests of large and valuable timber and at mile 460, the highest summit level, an altitude of 8,300 feet is reached. From this point the railway rapidly descends through similar country through the Nyando valley and on to Mohoroni when it falls into the Kavirondo valley, a comparatively flat country. There is a refreshment room and dak bungalow close to the station.

From Mohoroni the Railway runs along the valley under the huge hills of the beautiful Nandi Escarpment right up to Port Florence on the Lake Shore. At Port Florence there is a Dak Bungalow and Refreshment Room close to the Station.

Close by is the pier where the Railway Steamers lie and the Railway carriages go alongside.

Port Florence is the head-quarters of the Kisumu Province and besides a number of Government and Railway Officials there is a new and fast rising township, with a Municipal Council controlling its affairs, on the hill overlooking the Bay and Harbour. From the Hill, the surrounding scenery both on the Lake and on land is very fine.

Working in connection with the railway there are two new and well equipped steamers of 600 tons each, the "Winifred" and "Sybil."

They are fitted with electric light and are very comfortable passenger boats while their goods carrying capacity is 250 tons each. One steamer plies weekly between Port Florence and Entebbe and Port Kampala and Jinja, while the other goes round the Lake calling at the German Ports of Shirati, Muanza and Bukoba and elsewhere where traffic offers. Jinja is the Government Civil Station for the Province of Busoga and close by the station are the Ripon falls which are 400 yards wide.

Entebbe is the head-quarters of the Uganda Government and has fine gardens and scenery generally.

The whole lake scenery is beautiful and extremely interesting.

The run from Port Florence across to Entebbe can be done in 17 hours while the entire trip round the lake occupies little over a week.

# Rate List of Parcels and Luggage.

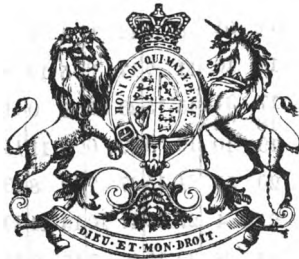
Distance in miles.	Luggage and Parcels.									
	Not ex- ceeding 14 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 28 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 42 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 56 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 70 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 84 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 98 lbs.	Not ex- ceeding 112 lbs.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
Not exceeding 25 ....	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 12		
" " 50 ..	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8		
" " 75 ..	0 5	0 9	0 14	1 2	1 7	1 11	2 0	2 4		
" " 100 ..	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0		
" " 125 ..	0 8	0 15	1 7	1 14	2 6	2 13	3 5	3 12		
" " 150 ..	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8		
" " 175 ..	0 11	1 5	2 0	2 10	3 5	3 15	4 10	5 4		
" " 200 ..	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0		
" " 225 ..	0 14	1 11	2 9	3 6	4 5	5 15	6 12			
" " 250 ..	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8		
" " 275 ..	1 1	2 1	3 2	4 2	5 3	6 7	7 4	8 4		
" " 300 ..	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	9 0		
" " 325 ..	1 4	2 7	3 11	4 14	6 2	7 5	8 9	9 12		
" " 350 ..	1 5	2 10	3 15	4 6	9 7	14 9	3 10	8		
" " 375 ..	1 7	2 13	4 4	5 10	7 1	8 9	14 11	4		
" " 400 ..	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0		
" " 425 ..	1 10	3 3	4 13	6 6	8 0	9 11	12 12			
" " 450 ..	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	8 7	10 2	11 13	13 8		
" " 475 ..	1 13	3 9	5 6	7 2	8 15	10 11	12 14	14 4		
" " 500 ..	1 14	3 12	5 10	7 8	9 6	11 4	13 15	15 0		
" " 525 ..	2 0	3 15	5 15	7 14	9 14	11 13	13 15	15 12		
" " 550 ..	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8		
" " 575 ..	2 3	4 5	6 8	8 10	10 12	12 15	14 17	16 4		
" " 600 ..	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0		
" " 625 ..	2 6	4 11	7 1	9 6	11 12	14 16	17 18	19 12		
" " 650 ..	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	11 14	13 17	15 19	18 8		
" " 675 ..	2 9	5 1	7 10	10 2	12 11	15 17	18 20	21 4		
" " 700 ..	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	12 15	15 18	18 21	21 0		
" " 725 ..	2 12	5 7	8 3	10 14	13 16	16 19	19 21	22 12		
" " 750 ..	2 13	5 10	8 7	11 4	14 16	17 19	20 22	23 8		
" " 775 ..	2 15	5 13	8 12	11 10	14 17	17 20	21 23	24 4		
" " 800 ..	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0		

Small parcels will be charged as follows viz :—Parcels not exceeding one cubic foot by measurement, or 10lbs in weight, will be charged.

(a) When the weight does not exceed 5lbs., 8 annas up to 400 miles, and annas 2 per 100 miles or fraction of 100 miles beyond.

(b). When the weight exceeds 5lbs. and does not exceed 10lbs. Re. 1 up to 400 miles and four annas per 100 miles or fraction beyond.

# TIME TABLE



**UGANDA RAILWAY.**

## MOMBASA TO

Height above sea Level.	Distance from Mombasa.	STATIONS.	TIMINGS.		PASSENGER FARES.									
			Mondays Wednes- days Fridays	First class.		Second class.		Inter. Class & steamer deck		3rd class Single.	Horses and mules in horse boxes			
				Single	Retn	Single	Retn	Single	Retn.					
Ft.			H.	M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
70		Mombasa dep.	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
160	6	Changamwe dep.	11	35	1 2	1 11	0 9	0 14	0 6	0 9	0 3	5 0		
530	16	Mazeras dep.	12	35	3 0	4 8	1 8	2 4	1 0	1 8	0 8	5 0		
570	35	Maji-ya-Chumvi dep.	14	6	6 0	9 14	3 5	4 15	2 3	3 5	1 2	8 12		
910	44	Samburu dep.	14	54	8 4	12 6	4 2	6 3	2 12	4 2	1 6	11 0		
1180	61	Mackinnon Road. dep.	16	16	11 7	17 3	5 12	8 9	3 13	5 12	1 15	15 4		
1700	85	Maungu dep. arr.	17 18	34 28	15 15	23 15	8 0	11 15	5 5	8 0	2 11	21 4		
1830	103	Voi dep.	19	10	19 5	29 0	9 11	14 8	6 7	9 11	3 4	25 12		
1530	133	Tsavo dep.	20	55	24 15	37 7	12 8	18 17	8 5	12 8	4 3	33 4		
080	148	Kenani dep.	22	4	27 12	41 10	13 14	20 13	9 4	13 14	4 10	37 0		
2500	165	Mtito-Andei dep.	23	28	30 15	46 7	15 8	23 3	10 5	15 8	5 3	41 4		
2900	185	Masongaleni dep.	0 1	49 40	34 11	52 1	17 6	25 0	11 9	17 6	5 13	46 4		
2990	196	Kibwezi dep. arr.	2 30		36 12	55 2	18 6	27 9	12 4	18 6	6 2	49 0		
3280	209	Makindu dep.	3	0	39 3	58 13	19 10	29 6	13 1	19 10	6 9	52 4		
3350	229	Simba dep.	4	11	42 15	64 7	21 8	32 3	14 5	21 8	7 3	57 4		
3790	248	Sultan Hamud dep.	5	42	46 8	69 12	23 4	34 14	15 8	23 4	7 12	62 0		
4860	267	Kiu dep.	7	8	50 1	75 2	25 1	37 9	16 11	25 1	8 6	66 12		
5250	276	Machakos Rd. dep.	8	0	51 12	77 10	25 14	38 13	17 4	25 14	8 10	69 0		
5350	288	Kapiti Plains dep.	8	55	51 0	81 0	27 0	40 8	18 0	27 0	9 0	72 0		
4850	311	Athi River dep.	10	21	58 5	87 8	29 3	43 12	19 7	29 3	9 12	77 12		
5450	327	Nairobi arr.	11	15	61 5	92 0	30 11	46 0	20 7	30 11	10 4	81 12		

N. B.—The timing is taken from midnight to  
 The Railway does not guarantee punctuality but every  
 Life stock will not be  
 Return Tickets.—Ordinary return or double  
 at a fare and half. Return tickets

## ENTEBBE

Height above Sea Level.	Distance from Mombasa.	STATIONS.	TIMINGS.		PASSENGER FARES.											
			Tuesdays Thursdays Saturdays	Wednes- days	First Class.		Second Class.		Inter. Class and Steamer Deck.		3rd Class Single.	Horses and mules in horse boxes				
					Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.						
Ft.			H. M.	H. M.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.			
5450	327	Nairobi dep.	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6700	342	Kikuyu dep.	13 25	..	64 2	96 3	82 1	48 2	21 6	32 1	10 11	85 8				
7340	352	Limuru dep.	14 20	..	66 0	99 0	33 0	49 8	22 0	33 0	11 0	88 0				
7390	364	Escarpment dep.	15 11	..	68 4	102 6	34 2	51 3	22 12	34 2	11 6	91 0				
6790	371	Kijabé dep.	15 49	Wednes- days	69 9	104 6	34 13	52 3	23 3	34 13	11 10	92 12				
6230	391	Naivasha dep.	16 59		73 5	110 0	36 11	55 0	24 7	36 11	12 4	97 12				
6460	409	Gilgil dep.	17 58	..	76 11	115 1	38 6	57 8	25 9	38 6	12 13	102 4				
5390	431	Elmenteita dep.	19 7	..	80 13	121 4	40 7	60 10	26 15	40 7	13 8	107 12				
5950	449	Nakuru arr. dep.	20 6 21 0	.. 5 45	84 3	126 5	42 2	63 2	28 1	42 2	14 1	112 4				
6990	461	Njoro dep.	22 15	7 0	86 7	129 11	43 4	64 13	28 13	43 4	14 7	115 4				
6820	474	Elburgon dep.	23 35	8 20	88 14	133 5	44 7	66 11	29 10	44 7	14 13	118 8				
7940	484	Molo dep.	0 26	9 1	90 12	136 2	45 6	68 1	30 4	45 6	15 2	121 0				
7410	500	Londiani dep.	1 40	10 26	93 12	140 10	46 14	70 5	31 4	46 14	15 10	125 0				
6220	519	Lumbwa dep.	3 15	11 53	97 2	145 11	48 9	72 14	32 6	48 9	16 3	129 8				
4980	536	Fort Ternan dep.	4 45	12 16	100 8	150 12	50 4	75 6	33 8	50 4	16 12	134 0				
4140	550	Muhoroni dep.	6 40	14 50	103 2	154 11	51 9	77 6	34 6	51 9	17 3	137 8				
3820	561	Kibigori dep.	7 31	15 41	105 3	157 13	52 10	78 14	35 1	52 10	17 9	140 4				
3650	578	Kibos dep.	8 40	16 50	108 6	162 9	54 3	81 5	36 2	54 3	18 1	144 8				
3650	584	Port Florence ar Do. Steamer dep.	9 4 13 0 Sun.	17 14	109 8	164 4	54 12	82 2	36 8	54 12	18 4	146 0				
*3650	759	Entebbe do. arr. Do. dep. Tuesday Munyonyo (Kam- pala) arr. Tuesday	Afternoon Monday 7 0 10 0		142 5	213 8	71 3	106 12	..	..	23 12	178 13				

midnight i.e. from 0 to 24 hours.  
endeavour will be made to ensure it.  
carried to and from Munyonyo.  
journey tickets are issued to first, second and intermediate class passengers  
available for six months.

Height above Sea Level.	Distance from Entebbe.	STATIONS.	TIMINGS		PASSENGER FARES.									
					First class.		2nd class.		Inter. Class & steamer deck		3rd Class & Deck.		Horses and mules in horse boxes	
			H. M.	H. M.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.
Ft.														
3650	..	Munyonyo (Kampala) Steamer dep.	Tues. 15 0	Tuesday.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3650	..	Entebbe Steamer arr.	18 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3650	87	Jinja dep.	9 0		4	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	0	12
		(Ripon Falls) arr.	16 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0
		dep.	11 0		16	5	..	8	3	..	..	..	2	12
3650	175	Port Florence Do. dep.	15 30		9	10	32	13	49	4	16	7	24	10
3650	181	Kibos dep.	15 57		9	38	33	15	50	15	17	0	25	7
3820	198	Kibigori dep.	17 4		10	45	37	2	55	11	18	9	27	14
4140	209	Muhoroni dep.	18 30		12	5	39	3	58	13	19	10	29	6
4980	228	Fort Ternan dep.	19 50		13	20	41	13	62	12	20	15	31	6
6220	241	Lumbwa dep.	21 35		15	5	45	3	67	13	22	10	33	14
7410	259	Londiani dep.	23 15		16	45	48	9	72	14	24	5	36	7
7940	275	Molo dep.	0 27		17	57	51	9	77	6	25	13	38	11
6820	285	Elburgon dep.	1 15		18	42	53	7	80	3	26	12	40	1
6990	298	Njoro dep.	2 10		19	37	55	14	83	13	27	15	41	15
		arr.	2 53		20	20		15	18	10	27	15	9	5
5950	310	Nakuru dep.	Monday 3 40		58	2	87	3	29	1	43	10	19	6
		arr.	Wednesday 3 40		58	2	87	3	29	1	43	10	19	6
5890	328	Elmenteita dep.	4 37		61	8	92	4	30	12	46	2	20	8
6490	350	Gilgil dep.	6 5		65	11	38	7	32	13	49	4	21	14
6230	368	Naivasha dep.	7 9		69	0	103	8	34	8	51	12	23	0
6790	388	Kijabe dep.	8 50		72	12	109	2	36	6	54	9	24	4
7390	395	Escarment dep.	9 28		74	1	111	2	37	1	55	9	24	11
7840	407	Limuru dep.	10 24		76	5	114	8	38	3	57	4	25	7
6700	417	Kikuyu dep.	11 0		78	3	117	5	39	2	58	10	26	1
5450	432	Nairobi arr.	11 45		81	0	121	8	40	8	60	11	27	0

N.B.—The timing is taken from midnight to The Railway does not guarantee punctuality but every

Live Stock will not be Return Tickets.—Ordinary return or double at a fare and half. Return tickets

## MOMBASA.

Ft.	Height above sea level.	Distance from Entebbe.	STATIONS.	TIMINGS.		PASSENGER FARES.									
						First class.		Second class.		Inter. Class & steamer deck		3rd class Single.	Horses and mules in horse boxes		
				Mondays Wednesdays Saturdays		Single	Retn	Single	Retn	Single	Retn.				
				H. M.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
5150	..		Nairobi dep.	12 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4850	448		Athi River dep.	13 18	84 0	126 0	42 0	63 0	28 0	42 0	14 0	101 1			
5350	471		Kapiti Plains dep.	14 44	88 5	132 8	44 3	66 4	29 7	44 3	14 12	106 13			
5250	483		Machakos Rd. dep.	15 23	90 9	135 14	45 5	67 15	30 3	45 5	15 2	109 13			
4860	492		Klu dep.	16 0	92 4	138 6	46 2	69 8	30 12	46 2	15 6	112 1			
3790	511		Sultan Hamud dep.	17 12	95 13	143 12	47 15	71 14	31 15	47 15	16 0	116 13			
3350	530		Simba dep.	18 17	99 6	149 1	49 11	74 9	33 2	49 11	16 9	121 9			
3280	550		Makindu arr. dep.	19 23 20 10	103 2	154 11	51 9	77 6	34 6	51 9	17 3	126 9			
2990	563		Kibwezi dep.	21 0	105 9	158 6	52 13	79 3	35 3	52 13	17 10	129 13			
2900	574		Masongaleni dep.	21 43	107 10	161 7	53 13	80 12	35 14	53 13	17 15	132 9			
2500	594		Mtito-Andie dep.	23 15	111 6	167 1	55 11	83 9	37 2	55 11	18 9	137 9			
2080	611		Kenani dep.	0 11	114 9	171 14	57 5	85 15	38 3	57 5	19 2	141 13			
1530	626		Tsavo dep.	1 10	117 6	176 1	58 11	88 1	39 2	58 11	19 9	145 0			
1830	656		Vol arr. dep.	2 40 3 5	123 0	184 8	61 8	92 4	41 0	61 8	20 8	153 1			
1700	674		Maungu dep.	4 2	126 6	189 9	63 3	94 13	42 2	63 3	21 1	157 9			
1180	698		MacKinnon Rd. dep.	5 17	130 14	196 5	65 7	98 3	43 10	65 7	21 13	163 9			
910	715		Sambaru dep.	6 34	134 1	201 2	67 1	100 9	44 11	67 1	22 6	167 13			
570	724		Maji-ya-Chumvi dep.	7 17	135 12	203 10	67 14	101 13	45 4	67 14	22 10	170 1			
530	743		Mazeras dep.	8 35	139 5	209 0	69 11	104 8	46 7	69 11	23 4	174 13			
180	753		Changamwe dep.	9 17	141 3	211 13	70 10	105 14	47 1	70 10	23 9	177 5			
70	759		Mombasa arr.	9 40	142 5	213 8	71 3	106 12	47 7	71 3	23 12	178 13			
				Tuesdays Thursdays Sundays											

midnight i.e. from 0 to 24 hours.  
endeavour will be made to ensure it.  
carried to and from Muniyonyo.

journey tickets are issued to first, second and intermediate class passengers  
are available for six months.



## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The ordinary measures in use for grain are as follows :—

1 kibaba	=	1½ lbs.	avoirdupois	
4 kibabas	=	1	kaila or pishi	= 6 lbs.
6 kailas	=	1	ngoma or frasila	= 35 lbs.
10 ngomas	=	1	gisla	= 360 lbs.

The size of the Kibaba is absolutely fixed, but not so that of the ngoma, with the result that the gisla does not invariably represent 360 lbs. avoirdupois.

The standard of measurement of ivory, rubber, sem sem oil, trade wire (as well as for all liquids) is the frasila.

Though efforts are being made to establish uniformity throughout the territory, this also is still a varying quantity, in some places representing 35 lbs. and in others 36 lbs. avoirdupois. The ordinary liquid measure is the karasia, which equals about 1½ pints : but for large amounts of liquids the natives use the frasila which equals 35 lbs. karasias.

For gold and other metals the measure is the Wakiyah, which is almost exactly equal to one English ounce.

---

## MOMBASA CLUB.

The Mombasa Club was founded in August 1896, and in the early part of the following year was moved from temporary premises in the main street to an excellent site on the sea front. As the number of members has increased, the buildings have been added to from time to time. Early in 1903 a new reading room was added, and the billiard room enlarged so as to contain 3 tables. The Club now contains accommodation for many more members than those generally resident at the coast. The entrance fee is fifty rupees, (15 rupees are equivalent to £1) and the monthly subscription eleven rupees. There are bedrooms attached to the club for the use of members and their friends.

---

## MISSIONS.

### DIOCESE OF MOMBASA.

#### Arms—Cross with Anchor Below.

Right Rev. William George Peel, Lord Bishop of Mombasa, C. M. Coll. Islington. Lon : 1876. D. D. (Lambeth) 1901; Deacon 1879; Priest, 1880; London; Consecrated Lord Bishop of Mom-

basa by Ahbps : of Canterbury and W. Indies, and by Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, Rochester and Sierra Leone and by Bishops Mylne, Royston, and Johnson, 1899 ; Jurisdiction : British East Africa Protectorate : and in German East Africa, west of long. 38 °. east and North of Lat : 8 ° south ; Curate of Trowbridge, 1879-80, Rugby Fox Master ; C. M. S. Noble College of Masulipatam, India (acting Principal three years) ; Acting Secretary C. M. S. for Diocese Madras 1888-89 and 1892 ; Secretary C. M. S. for Diocese Bombay 1892-99.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY EAST AFRICA.

The Church Missionary Society was founded in 1799 A.D. for "Africa and the East." In 1844 Dr. Krapf, having lately been expelled from Abyssinia established himself at Mombasa. In the following year he was joined by the Rev. John Rebmann, who opened the Station at Rabai in 1846 and worked on the coast for twenty-nine years. Their remarkable journeys into the interior led to all the subsequent geographical and missionary enterprise in East Africa. It was chiefly through the Society's efforts that the Parliamentary Committee of 1871 was obtained which brought about Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar in the following year. In 1874 Rev. W. S. Price was sent out ; some two hundred African Christians from the freed slaves entrusted to his care when he was in charge of the mission settlement at Sharanpur near Nasik, Western India, were collected as the nucleus of an industrial colony, which was named Frere Town : and in 1874 some five hundred rescued slaves received from H.M. cruisers, were added to the settlement. Work on the adjoining Island of Mombasa was gradually begun, and now includes a mission hospital at Mzizima and other agencies.

Stations were opened in the Taita country in 1883 ; in the Chaga country at the base of Kilima-Njaro, in 1885 (but the mission was removed in 1893 to Taveta, within the British sphere of influence as fixed by treaty with Germany in 1886 ;) and in the Giriama country at Jilore in 1890.

The Society has at present ten principal stations in the British East Africa Protectorate—namely, Frere Town, Rabai, Mombasa, Jilore, Shimba, Sagalla, Dabida (Taita Mts.), Taveta, Kiu, and Kikuyu. At these stations and their out-stations there are 18 schools and 1200 scholars. The African Christians

connected with the Church Missionary Society number 1950 and their free will offerings in money amount to about Rs. 1,000 per annum. In addition to the number of African Christians mentioned there is also a fair number in Government and Railway employ in various parts of the East Africa and the Uganda Protectorates. Swahili is taught in all the schools, and English is now taught in the Higher Grade Schools throughout the Mission.

The principal tribes among which the Society carries on its work are the Giriama, Rabai, Kauma, Digo, Tita, Wakamba Taveta, Kikuyu, Masai, and Swahili.

The European staff of workers consists of ten ordained men, nine laymen, and fourteen ladies. Native helpers number sixty-six, of whom four are ordained.

The hospital at Mzizima on the north-west side of Mombasa town has excellent buildings and is open to all Africans and Asiatics. Connected with it are dispensaries in Mombasa Town, Frere Town, Rabai, Shimba and Taveta. It also supplies drugs for use at the other stations of the Church Missionary Society in the Protectorate. The out-patients number roughly 20,000 and the in-patients 500 per annum.

There is a Divinity School at Frere Town for the training of African catechists and pastors, and also a Normal School. New buildings, which are much needed for these institutions, are now being built.

Efforts are being made to start industrial work at Frere Town on a new and permanent basis in co-operation with the Industrial Missions Aid Society. Mr. Harrison is in charge of this department. A High School has been built in Mombasa.

The Diocese of Mombasa includes several stations in Usagara and Ngogo in German East Africa, with nineteen missionaries, including ladies.

Mombasa:—Rev. F. and Mrs. Burt, Rev. T. S. and Mrs. England, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Miss Wyatt, Miss Austin.

Frere Town:—Rev. H. K. and Mrs. Binns, Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Hamshire, Mr. E. Luckock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burns, Miss E. Lockett, Miss Thurlow, Miss Dixon.

Jilore:—Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Hopper.

Rabai:—Rev. E. Crawford, Miss Brewer, Miss Macdougall, Miss Barnett.

Giryama:—Miss Deed, Miss Mason.

Taita Hills : Sagala :—Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Wray, Miss Drake.

Taita Hills : Dabida :—Mr. R. A. and Mrs. Maynard, Mr. V. V. and Mrs. Verbi.

Taveta :—Rev. K. St. A. Rogers, M.A., Miss Wilde, Miss Mayor.

Ukamba :—Mr. J. and Mrs. Burnes, Mr. B. and Mrs. Laight.

Kikuyu :—Rev. H. and Mrs. Leakey, Miss Higginbotham.

Kenya :—Mr. A. W. Macgregor, Dr. W. W. and Mrs. Crawford.

---

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY UGANDA.

The Uganda Mission of the Church Missionary Society is the direct outcome of a letter published in the Daily Telegraph of November 15, 1875 by Mr. (later Sir) Henry Stanley describing his intercourse with Mutesa, king of Uganda and challenging Christendom to send missionaries to Uganda. Shortly afterwards the Church Missionary Society received gifts amounting to £24,000 especially for this purpose, and it was resolved to start a mission in Uganda, a well equipped party starting up country from Zanzibar in June, 1876. The leader of this first party, Lieut. G. Shergold Smith R. N. and Mr. C. T. Wilson arrived at Rubaga the capital of Uganda on June 30, 1877, and were warmly received by Mutesa, but on returning to the South of the Lake, Lieut. Shergold Smith and another missionary, Mr. T. O'Neill, were killed at Ukerewe, and later several others, including Bishop Parker in 1888, died before reaching the country. The Mission, however maintained its position in Uganda from July 1877, and this notwithstanding tremendous difficulties. Mr. A. M. Mackay an engineer who, though coming out from England with the first party of missionaries, had been detained by illness near the coast, arrived in Uganda in 1878, and by his mechanical skill helped the work of the Mission very greatly. He was also a good linguist and translated the Gospel of St. Matthew into Luganda printing it himself on a small printing press which he had brought up with him. The Mission was also reinforced in 1878 by a party of Missionaries who reached Uganda by the Nile route. The first converts were baptized in March 1882. In 1884 King Mutesa died and was succeeded by his son Mwanga who was led in 1885 to regard the missionaries with suspicion and caused

Bishop Hannington, while in Busoga en route to Uganda from the coast by the North route, to be murdered in October of that year. Many native Christians were subsequently tortured and burned to death for their religion. In August 1888 Mwanga was driven from his throne by the Christians and Mohammedans, whom he had been plotting to put to death: in October, through the hostility of the Mohammedan Arabs, the English and French Missionaries (the latter had arrived in the country in 1879) were expelled from the country and a period of revolution and bloodshed ensued. Mwanga, who had in the meantime declared himself a Christian, reentered Uganda and regained his throne by the help of his Christian subjects in October, 1889, just a year after the expulsion of the Missionaries, who returned with him. The more important chieftainships were given to the Christians, and shortly after Mwanga accepted a British Flag from Mr. F. J. Jackson, the representative of the I. B. E. A. Co. Bishop Tucker, the third Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, and the first to reach Uganda arrived in December 1890, and confirmed 64 persons. He was accompanied amongst others by Mr. G. L. Pilkington, who by the year 1896 had completed the translation of the Bible into Luganda.

In January 1892 there was a civil war, which much hindered the work, and in July of that year the new cathedral on Nami-rembe hill was opened; it was the largest building in central Africa, and would contain 5,000 worshippers. Sir Gerald Portal arrived in Uganda as the Queen's Commissioner in March 1893, and in April 1894 the British Government declared Uganda a British Protectorate. Just after the departure of Sir Gerald Portal to the coast, what might have been a serious rebellion broke out among the Soudanese and Mohammedan Baganda, but it was promptly and effectually suppressed by Major Macdonald, the Acting Commissioner, with no loss of life to Europeans. A second mutiny of the Soudanese took place in the autumn of 1897, and amongst others Mr. G. L. Pilkington was killed while acting as interpreter to the Government troops. In both these wars the Baganda Christians fought loyally for the British Government, and were the means of keeping the country as a whole in a quiet condition. Mwanga broke faith with the British Government and ran away from his capital in the summer of 1897, and his infant son Daudi Chwa was proclaimed king in his place.

The country of Usoga was first occupied by resident missionaries in 1891, Toro was occupied in 1896, Unyoro in 1899, An-

kole, Bukedi, and Kavirondo in 1901 and the Acholi country in 1904.

The Society has at present 23 European stations in the Uganda Protectorate and one near Kisumu in the E. A. Protectorate as well as 14 stations under native clergy, and about a thousand small churches scattered over the country in which daily teaching is carried on and Sunday services are held. The number of baptized Christians on September 30th, 1904 was 50,575, of whom 14,233 were communicants: there were also at that time 2683 catechumens under instruction for baptism. The number of baptisms during the year was 9,100.

Daily classes are held at the central station of Namirembe in Mengo for the training of native pupil teachers for the schools, catechists, and candidates for ordination, in addition to the regular Bible classes, baptism classes, confirmation classes, etc. There are 31 native clergy, and about 800 paid catechists all of whom are supported by the native church, the members of which contributed Rs. 8,972 in the year ending September 30 1904 for this purpose. In addition to the paid teachers there are some hundreds of voluntary workers.

The new Mengo Cathedral which holds about 4,000 people was consecrated by the Bishop of Uganda on June 21st, 1904. It was built entirely by native labour and paid for by the Baganda themselves.

There are boys' schools in Mengo and most of the out-stations under European supervision, in some of which English is taught, and also boys schools under qualified native teachers in 25 other places, where daily instruction is given in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Boarding schools for the sons and daughters of chiefs were opened at the beginning of 1904 at Namirembe and Gayaza respectively, and the numbers of those wishing to attend is already greatly in excess of the present accommodation.

An intermediate school erected at Budo, was opened at the close of the year.

Sleeping sickness has interfered very seriously during the past year, with the work on the Sese islands, some of which have been almost entirely depopulated.

The hospital in Mengo which contained 76 beds, was destroyed by lightning on November 29, 1902, but a new hospital of brick, to contain 103 beds was opened in November 1904, and there are also isolation wards for men and women and private

wards for the native chiefs. The number of in-patients last year was 1032, and the number of operations performed 630. The dispensary is largely attended, the average daily attendance being 138, the number of out-patients treated during the year being 77,000. There are also branch dispensaries at Ndeje, Ngogwe, Nakanyonyi, and Iganga (Uscga.)

There is also a hospital at Kabarole, Toro, with a branch dispensary at Hoima Unyoro.

## LIST OF EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES IN THE DIOCESE OF UGANDA.

*The Right Rev. Alfred R. Tucker, D. D. Bishop of Uganda.*

### Uganda Province.

MENGO.—Rev. J. Roscoe (Acting Secretary) Rev. E. Millar, M. A. Dr. A. R. Cook, B. A. M. D: B. Sc., Dr. J. H. Cook, M. B: M. S: F. R. C. S: D. T. M. Miss E. M. Furley, Miss G. E. Bird, Miss E. M. Brewer, Miss B. E. Dallison, (Nurse) Miss E. M. Piffin, (Nurse.)

*High School.*—Mr. C. W. Hattersley.

*Industrial.*—Mr. H. G. Dillistone.

*Accountant.*—M. C. J. Phillips.

BUDO.—Intermediate school. Rev. H. W. Weatherhead B. A.

GAYAZA.—Girls' school. Miss A. L. Allen, Miss E. Hattersley.

MUKONO.—Kyagwe, Rev. G. K. Baskerville. M. A.

NGOGWE.—Kyagwe, Rev. G. H. Casson. Miss A. A. Jacob, Miss E. T. Hill.

NDEJE.—Bulemezi, Rev. R. H. Leakey, B. A. Mr. T. Owrid, Miss M. S. Thomsett, Miss H. F. Holdgate.

MITYANA.—Singo, Mr. W. G. S. Innes, Rev. W. B. Gill.

KIKOMA.—Buwekula, Rev. W. E. Owen.

KASAKA.—Gomba, Mr. T. B. Fletcher.

ENTEBBE.—Busiro, Rev. W. Chadwick, B. A.

SESE IL.—Rev. H. T. B. Weatherhead, B. A.

KIKISE.—Budu, Rev. E. S. Daniell, Rev. H. A. Brewer.

RAKAI.—Koki, Miss A. K. Attlee, Miss M. A. Taylor.

### Western Province.

MBARARA.—Ankole, Rev. H. Clayton M. A. Miss M. T. Baker.

KABAROLE.—Toro, Mr. H. E. Maddox, Dr. A. Bond, B.A: M. D: B. Ch: B. A. O., Miss E. C. Pike, Miss M. Ostler, Miss F. K. Reed (Nurse).

BUTITI.—Toro, Rev. T. B. Johnson, M. A.

HOIMA.—Unyoro, Rev. A. B. Fisher, Miss J. E. Chadwick, Miss L. O. Walton.

BUGOMA.—Unyoro, Rev. H. B. Ladbury, M. A.

MASINDI.—Unyoro, Rev. H. W. Tegar.

### Central Province,

JINJA.—Usoga, Rev T. R. Buckley, B. A: LL. B.

IGANGA.—Usoga, Rev. S. R. Skeens, Rev. J. E. M. Hanning-ton, M. A., Miss S. R. Tanner.

KAMULI.—Usoga, Rev. A. Wilson, Mr. H. Mathers.

MASABA.—Kavirondo, Rev. J. B. Purvis, Miss L. Pilgrim.

### Nile Province.

PATIGO.—Acholi, Rev. A. Kitching, M. A. Rev. A. E. Pleydell.

### E. A. Protectorate.

MARAGOLE.—Kisumu, Rev. J. J. Willis.

---

## ST. JOSEPH'S (MILL HILL) MISSION, UGANDA.

St. Joseph's Society (Mill Hill, London, N. W.,) for Foreign Missions is a Congregation of Secular Priests established to propagate the Gospel among unevangelized races beyond Europe. Its Mission fields are: the Districts in the Archdiocese of Madras; North Borneo and Sarawak; Maori land New Zealand; Kafirstan and Kashmir Northern India, the Vicariate of the Upper Nile and in the Congo Free State.

His Eminence the late Cardinal Vaughan founded the Head College of the Society at Mill Hill in the year 1863.

The Vicariate of the Upper Nile which embraces part of Uganda and British East Africa from Kampala to the Kikuyu



escarpment was entrusted to St. Joseph's Society in 1894 by his late Holiness Pope Leo XIII. His Lordship Bishop Hanlon, who was appointed its first Bishop, left London with a party of four priests in the beginning of May 1895, and all arrived safely at Mengo on the 6th of September following having been one of the last caravans to march the journey from the coast. Besides his Lordship, of that first party of Fathers two are still working in the Protectorate, viz., Father Matthews and Father Plunkett, two others having died Father Prendergast June 1900 and Father Kestens June 1905.

The head station of the Mission is at Nsambya, Mengo, where the Bishop usually resides.

There are other Missions Stations under the charge of Fathers at Nagalama, Mulajje, Namityango, Nyenga, Nazigo, Buvuma island, in Uganda; at Jinja, Iganga, Cabulas in Busoga; at Budaka, Masaba, in Bukeddi; at Kisumu, Mumias, in Kavirondo

The staff at present consists (under Right Rev. Bishop Hanlon) of thirty-one priests and six nuns, assisted by a number of native catechists and school teachers.

The latest published returns available (for the year 1904) give the number of baptized christians as 16,874, catechumens 12,212, marriages 188, funerals 654, children in schools 996.

Each of the stations is an industrial institution in itself where the natives are taught the different trades, viz., carpentry, brickmaking, building, road making, tailoring, etc. The natives are also taught to plant wheat, rice, cotton, coffee, and European vegetables; and are directed in the cultivation and extraction of rubber.

An elementary school is attached to each station and also a dispensary for common ailments.

At Namityango there is a boarding school (under the care of the Rev. Father Keller) where more advanced pupils are taught higher subjects including English Singing and physical exercise are also attended to.

At the Convent, Nsambya, (under the care of the Rev Mother Paul) instruction is given daily to over two hundred children in various branches, viz.: reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, cooking, sewing laundry, calisthenics, etc. An experienced Sister dispenses medicines every morning and looks after the ordinary bodily complaints to which the Baganda are subject.

At all the above stations there have been erected suitable dwelling houses of sun dried brick or stone.

## THE MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST

The Apostolic Vicariate of North Zanzibar comprises sixteen stations, three which are situated in the East Africa Protectorate and one each in Zanzibar and Pemba.

The oldest station of the mission is in Zanzibar. It was opened in 1860, and passed into the hands of the missionaries of the Holy Ghost two years later. During the first years of the existence the mission maintained in Zanzibar large elementary and industrial schools for children of both sexes. These schools have now been transferred to Bagamayo in German East Africa. The mission staff in Zanzibar consists of two priests and three lay brothers who superintend the teaching in the boys' school and in the workshops, where various trades and handicrafts are taught. The cathedral, which is one of the finest pieces of architecture on the East coast of Africa, was built entirely by the missionaries and their pupils. There are also two hospitals for natives. Attached to the former is a convent. The sisters, nine in number, nurse the patients and teach the girls in the European and native schools. According to the latest statistics, the Roman Catholics in Zanzibar number in all 760.

The mission commenced work in Pemba in 1898. The station is situated in a clove and cocoa-nut plantation called Dongoni, near Chaki-Chaki. Some two hundred freed slaves, 120 of whom are Christians, are employed on the plantation. A stone house for the mission staff and a chapel will shortly be built.

The mission in Mombasa was started in 1892. Like the cathedral in Zanzibar, the mission house, which is one of the finest buildings in the island, was constructed entirely by European and native missionary labour. There are some three hundred Roman Catholics in Mombasa, fifty of whom are natives. The staff consists of two priests and one lay brother. One of the former also visits in the Giriama country.

In 1892 the mission of the Holy Ghost opened a station at Bura in the Teita district. The native Christians number about 550; besides these some eight hundred children are taught in schools which have been built in the neighbouring villages. A good stone dwelling house and a church have been erected, and

European vegetables and fruits are cultivated, and cattle reared, by the missionaries.

The station of Simonisdale, situated about four miles from Nairobi, was created in 1899. A stone house has been built for the mission staff, and a church is in course of construction. There are three hundred Roman Catholics in Nairobi, and a service is held on Sundays in the Railway Institute. Up to date only a few converts have been made among the natives, but from fifteen to twenty Kikuyu and Masai boys attend the mission school.

The first Bishop of the Vicariate was Mgr. de Courmont who was appointed in 1883. He was succeeded in 1897 by Mgr. Allgeyer, the present Bishop.

---

## UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MISSION.

---

The attention of this Society was drawn to East Africa through reading a book entitled "Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labour, during an eighteen years residence in Eastern Africa, by the Rev. Dr. T. Lewis Krapf, Dr. Krapf, in an interview, offered his services to the Committee in case they decided to occupy East Africa. The first party, under the Leadership of Dr. Krapf and consisting of two Englishmen and two Swiss, from the Chrisbana Missionary Institution, Switzerland viz., the Revds. T. Woolner, and Messers. Eliker and Graf, left Europe, in 1861, reached Zanzibar on January 7th, 1862 and commenced the first station on the Ribe hill in the month of June of the same year.

The Society labours amongst the following tribes :—Waribe, Wajibana, Wakamba Wachonyi. Waduruma and Wagalla. The number of stations is twelve, viz :—Ribe, established 1862, Jomvu, 1878, Mazeras about 1879, Golbanti, 1884, Tsunga 1884, Jibana, 1895, Bobuoya, 1896, Samburu, 1901, Chonyi, reoccupied 1903, Mwele, 1903, Farodhani, 1903. Three of these stations are on the Tana River and the remaining nine in the Mombasa district.

The temporary buildings of some of these stations were erected by the people without any cost to the Society.

The number of Europeans is four, aided by fourteen native preachers.

In the schools three hundred and fourteen native children are being educated.

## EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION OF LEIPZIG.

This Mission, branches of which are also established in German East Africa and in India, has now five stations in British East Africa. Of these one is situated at Jimba, near the coast, six miles from Mazeras and three from Rabai. It was founded in 1886.

The four other stations are in the Kitui district Ukamba Province. They are Ikutha, on the Tiva River, 35 miles north east of Kibwezi, established 1891; Mulango, 4 miles south of Nengia (Kitui), established 1899; Myambani near Mount Mutitu, established 1903; Mivukoni in Mumoni, established 1903.

Of the first three stations each has a boarding school, in which altogether eighty children are taught, and there are day schools at every station. There are two native teachers and eighty-five native christians.

### The Missionaries Are ; Jimba :

Rev. H. Pfitzinger and Rev. M. Schachschneider ; Ikutha ; Rev. Y. Hofmann and Rev. O. Thermann ; Mulango : Rev. G. Kanig and Rev. W. Hilgner ; Myambani : Rev. Y. Augustiny ; Mivukoni : Rev. J. Dannholz.

## AFRICA INLAND MISSION.

The Africa Inland Mission was founded in 1895 through the efforts of Rev. P. Cameron Scott who died after one brief year of earnest faithful service.

The purpose of the Mission is the evangelization so far as possible of the Tribes in the Interior of Africa who have never heard the Gospel. The Mission is independent and self-controlling on the Field though represented by a Home Council in Philadelphia Pa. U. S. America. The Head-quarters are at Kijabe. The stations at present occupied May 1905 are as follows :—

Kangundo, Ukamba Rev. Lee H. and Mrs. Dowling Mr. Elmer D. and Mrs. Bartholomew. Machakos—Mr. Charles F. Johnston (Home on furlough) and Mr. George W. Rhoad. Thembigwa—Rev. Fred. W. and Mrs. Krieger and Mr. Charles R. and Mrs. Atwood. Kambui—Rev. W. P. and Mrs. Knapp (Home on furlough)

and Dr. John E. Henderson. Masailand—Mr. John W. Staffacher. Kijabe—Rev. Charles E. and Mrs. Hurlburt, Charles H. Riddler and Richard H. Evans

## **THE FRIENDS' AFRICA INDUSTRIAL MISSION.**

This Mission, conducted by an American Board, was established at Kaimosi, British East Africa, in September 1902. Its location is in the eastern edge of Kavirondo, about twenty miles north-east of Kisumu.

The advance party consisted of Rev. Willis R. Hotchkiss, Rev. Arthur B. Chilson and Mr. Edgar T. Hole who spent several weeks prospecting both in the Kavirondo and Nandi countries before selecting the present site.

In February 1903 Rev. Willis R. Hotchkiss returned to America and in July of the same year the Mission was reinforced by the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. E. Blackburn and Mrs. Edgar T. Hole and child. In June 1904 the force was again increased by the arrival of Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Rees.

Industrial Evangelistic Dispensary and school work is being carried on.

The primary object of this Mission is the evangelization of the heathen. The Industrial feature is introduced into the work for the purpose of exerting a continuous christian influence over the natives employed, with the hope of obtaining the following results, viz;—Teaching them habits of industry and ultimately establishing a self-supporting christian church.

## **GAME REGULATIONS 1900.**

### **Preservation of Game.**

#### **1. In these Regulations.**

"Hunt, kill, or capture" means hunting, killing or capturing by any method, and includes every attempt to kill or capture.

"Hunting" includes molesting.

"Game" means any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules.

"Public Officer" means a European Officer in the Public Service of the East Africa or Uganda or Zanzibar Protectorates,

or on the superior Establishment of the Uganda Railway, or an Officer of one of His Majesty's ships on the East Africa station.

"Native" means any native of Africa, not being of European or American race, or parentage.

"Settler" means a person for the time being resident in the Protectorate not being a public Officer or a native.

"Sportsman" means a person who visits the Protectorate wholly or partly for sporting purposes, not being a public Officer, settler, or native.

"Collector" means a principal Civil Officer in charge of a district of the Protectorate.

"Schedule" and "Schedules" refer to the Schedules annexed to these Regulations.

### **General Provisions.**

2. No person, unless he is authorized by special license in that behalf, shall hunt, kill, or capture any of the animals mentioned in the First Schedule.

3. No person unless he is authorized by a special license under these Regulations shall, hunt, kill, or capture any animal of the kinds mentioned in the Second Schedule if the animal be (a) immature or (b) a female accompanied by its young.

4. No person, unless he is authorized under these Regulations, shall hunt, kill, or capture any animal mentioned in the Third Schedule.

5. The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by Proclamation, declare the name of any species, variety, or sex of animal, whether beast or bird not mentioned in any Schedule hereto, shall be added to a particular Schedule, or that the name of any species or variety of animal mentioned or included in one Schedule shall be transferred to another Schedule, and, if he thinks fit, apply such declaration to the whole of the Protectorate, or restrict it to any district or districts in which he thinks it expedient that the animal should be protected.

6. No person shall within the Protectorate sell, purchase, or offer or expose for sale any ostrich eggs or any head, horns, skin, feathers, or flesh of any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules, unless the ostrich or animal has been kept in a domesticated state, and no person shall knowingly store, pack, convey or export any part of any animal which he has reason to believe has been killed or captured in contravention of these Regulations.

7. Any person found in possession of, or selling or transferring, or attempting to sell or transfer, or exporting or attempting to export from the East Africa Protectorate, or transferring
- Ordinance No. 4,  
1905.**

or attempting to transfer within the Protectorate, any female elephant's tusk or any male elephant's tusk weighing less than eleven pounds; or any pieces of ivory which, in the opinion of any officer engaged in the civil administration of the East Africa Protectorate formed part of a female elephant's tusk or of a male elephant's tusk under 11 lbs. in weight, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or two months' imprisonment of either kind, or to both, and the tusks or parts of a tusk shall be confiscated unless the Commissioner shall otherwise order.

8. No person shall use any poison, or without a special license any dynamite or other explosive for the killing or taking of any fish.

9. Where it appears to the Commissioner that any method used for killing or capturing animal or fish is unduly destructive, he may, by Proclamation, prohibit such method or prescribe the conditions under which any method may be used: and if any person uses any method so prohibited, or uses any method otherwise than according to the conditions so prescribed, he shall be liable to the same penalties as for a breach of these Regulations.

10. Save as provided by these Regulations, or by any Proclamation under these Regulations, any person may hunt, kill, or capture any animal not mentioned in any of the Schedules, or any fish.

### Game Reserve.

11. The areas described in the Fifth Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be game Reserves.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may by Proclamation declare any other portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve, and may define or alter the limits of any game reserve, and these Regulations shall apply to every such game reserve.

Save as provided in these Regulations or by any such Proclamation, any person who, unless he is authorized by a special license, hunts, kill, or captures any animal whatever in a game reserve, or is found within a game reserve under circumstances showing that he was unlawfully in pursuit of any animal, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

## Licenses to Europeans &c.

12. The following licenses may be granted by the Commissioner or any Collector or such person or persons as may be authorized by the Commissioner, that is to say :—

- ( 1 ) A Sportsman's license ;
- ( 2 ) A Public Officer's license ; and
- ( 4 ) A Settler's license.

The following fees shall be payable for licenses, that is to say, for a Sportsman's license, 750 rupees, and for a Public Officer's license, or a settler's license, 150 rupees.

All licenses shall expire on the 31st March next after the date of issue.

**Para 6, Sec. 1.**  
**Ordinance No. 11,**  
**1904.** Provided that a Public Officer's license may be granted for a single period of 14 consecutive days in one year on payment of a fee of 30 rupees.

Every license shall bear in full the name of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, the period of its duration, and the signature of the Commissioner, Collector or other person authorized to grant licenses.

The applicant for a license may be required to give security by bond or deposit, not exceeding 2,000 rupees, for his compliance with these Regulations, and with the additional conditions (if any) contained in this license.

A license is not transferable.

Every license must be produced when called for by any officer of the Protectorate Government or by any officer of the Uganda Railway specially authorized in writing by the Commissioner.

In granting licenses under these Regulations a Collector or any person authorized to grant licenses shall observe any general or particular instructions of the Commissioner.

13. A Sportsman's license, and a Public Officer's license respectively authorize the holder to hunt, kill, or capture animals of any of the species mentioned in the Third Schedule, but unless the license otherwise provides not more than the number of each species fixed by the second column of that Schedule.

The holder of a Sportsman's or Public Officer's license granted under these Regulations may by the license be authorized to kill or capture additional animals of any such species on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.



14. A settler's license authorizes the holder to hunt, kill, or capture animals of the species and to the number mentioned in the Fourth Schedule only.

15. A Public Officer's license shall not be granted except to a Public Officer, and a Settler's license shall not be granted except to a settler but a Sportsman's license may be granted to a settler.

16. When a license similar to a Public Officer's license under these Regulations has been granted in the Uganda Protectorate, that license shall authorize the holder to hunt, kill, or capture game in the East Africa Protectorate, in all respects as if the license had been granted in the East Africa Protectorate, provided that such license shall be first endorsed by a Collector or other authorized officer of the East Africa Protectorate: provided also that any authority to kill or capture additional animals or any animals not permitted under the corresponding East Africa license shall be void.

17. Where it appears proper to the Commissioner for scientific or administrative reasons, he may grant a special license to any person, not being a native, to kill or capture animals of any one or more species mentioned in any of the Schedules, or to kill hunt, or capture in a game reserve specified beasts or birds of prey, or other animals whose presence is detrimental to the purposes of the game reserve, or in particular cases, to kill, or capture, as the case may be, in a game reserve, an animal or animals of any one or more species mentioned in the Schedules.

A special license shall be subject to such conditions as to fees and security (if any), number, sex, and age of specimens, district and seasons for hunting, and other matters, as the Commissioner may prescribe. And in the Uganda Railway Zone whether included in a game reserve or not it shall be lawful to kill or capture any beast of prey.

When the Collector or Assistant Collector, or other European officer of the Protectorate Government, in a district comprising a game reserve, is the holder of a Public Officer's license, the Commissioner may grant a special license authorizing the officer to hunt, kill, or capture in the game reserve, such animals as may be allowed by his Public Officer's license.

Save as aforesaid, the holder of a special license shall be subject to the general provisions of these Regulations, and to the provisions relating to holders of licenses.

18. Every license holder shall keep a register of the game as killed or captured by him in the form specified in the Seventh Schedule.

The register shall be submitted as often as convenient, but not less frequently than once in three months, to the nearest Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall countersign the entries up to date.

Any person authorized to grant licenses may at any time call upon any license holder to produce his register for inspection.

Every person holding a sportsman's license shall likewise be fore leaving the Protectorate submit his register to the Deputy Commissioner.

If any holder of a license fails to keep his register truly he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

19. The Commissioner may revoke any license when he is satisfied that the holder has been guilty of a breach of these Regulations or of his license, or has connived with any other person in any such breach, or that in any matters in relation thereto he has acted otherwise than in good faith.

The Commissioner may at his discretion direct that a license under these Regulations shall be refused to any applicant.

21. Any person whose license has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh license for the remainder of his term on payment of a fee not exceeding one fifth of the fee paid for the license so lost or destroyed.

22. No license granted under these Regulations shall entitle the holder to hunt, kill, or capture any animal, or to trespass upon private property without the consent of the owner or occupier.

23. Any person who, after having killed or captured animals to the number and of the species authorized by his license, proceeds to hunt, kill, or capture any animals, which he is not authorized to kill or capture, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations, and punishable accordingly.

24. Persons in the employment of holders of licenses may, without license, assist such holders of licenses in hunting animals, but shall not use fire-arms.

The holder of a sportsman's or public officer's license while engaged in hunting animals mentioned in the Schedules shall not be accompanied by more than one person provided with a settler's or native's license.

In any case of a breach of this Regulation the license of every license-holder concerned in the breach shall be liable to forfeiture, and such license-holder shall be guilty of an offence.

25. The Commissioner or any person authorized by him in that behalf may, at his discretion, require any person importing fire-arms or ammunition that may be used by such person for the purpose of killing game or other animals, to take out a license under these Regulations; and may refuse to allow the fire-arms or ammunition to be taken from the public warehouse until such license is taken out. Save as aforesaid, nothing in these Regulations shall affect the provisions of "The East Africa Fire-arms Regulations, 1896."

### **Restrictions on killing game by Natives.**

26. When the members of any native tribe or the native inhabitants of any village appear to be dependent on the flesh of wild animals for their subsistence, the Collector of the district may with the approval of the Commissioner, by order addressed to the Chief of the tribe or Headman of the village, authorize the tribesmen or inhabitants, as the case may be, to kill animals within such area, and subject to such conditions as to mode of hunting, number, species, and sex of animals and otherwise, as may be prescribed by the order.

An order under this Regulation shall not authorize the killing of any animal mentioned in the First Schedule.

The provisions of these Regulations with respect to holders of licenses shall not apply to a member of a tribe or native inhabitant of a village to which an order under this Regulation applies.

Save as aforesaid, the general provisions of these Regulations shall apply to every native who is authorized under this Regulation, and a breach of any order shall be a breach of these Regulations.

27. The Collector of a district may, with the approval of the Commissioner, grant a license, similar to a Sportsman's or settler's license to any native upon such terms as to fees and other conditions as the Commissioner may direct.

### **Legal Procedure.**

28. When any Public Officer of the East Africa Protectorate thinks it expedient for the purposes of verifying the register of a license-holder, or suspects that any person has been guilty of a

breach of these Regulations, he may inspect and search, or authorize any subordinate officer to inspect and search any baggage, packages, waggons, tent, building, or caravan belonging to or under the control of such person or his agent, and if the officer finds any heads, tusks, skins, or other remains of animals appearing to have been killed, or any live animals appearing to have been captured, in contravention of these Regulations, he shall seize and take the same before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

29. Any person who hunts, kills or captures any animals in contravention of these Regulations, or otherwise commits any breach of these Regulations, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, and, where the offence relates to more animals than two to a fine in respect of each animal which may extend to 500 rupees and in either case to imprisonment which may extend to two months, with or without fine.

In all cases on conviction, any heads, horns, tusks, skins, or other remains of animals found in the possession of the offender or his agent, and all live animals captured in contravention of these Regulations shall be liable to forfeiture.

If the person convicted is the holder of a license his license may be revoked by the Court.

30. Where in any proceeding under these Regulations any fine is imposed, the Court may award any sum or sums not exceeding half the total fine to any informer or informers.

### **Repeal, etc.**

31. All previous Regulations as to the killing of game in the Protectorate are hereby repealed.

32. The forms of licenses appearing in the Schedule hereto, with such modifications as circumstances require, may be used

33. These Regulations may be cited as "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900."

34. These Regulations are hereby declared urgent.

(Sd.) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE,  
H. M. Commissioner and Consul General.

Mombasa, 7th October 1900.

## SCHEDULES.

### First Schedule.

Animals not to be hunted, killed or captured, by any person except under special license.

- 1 Giraffe
- 2 Mountain Zebra
- 3 Wild ass
- 4 White-tailed Gnu (*Connochoetes Gnu*)
- 5 Eland (*Taurotragus*)
- 6 Buffalo
- 7 Elephant (Female or young)
- 8 Vulture (any species)
- 9 Secretary-bird
- 10 Owl (any species)
- 11 Ostrich (female or young)

Procl. May 7/03. 12 Greater Kudu (District of Baringo only)

### Second Schedule.

Animals, the females of which are not be hunted, killed or captured, when accompanied by their young, and the young of which are not to be captured except under special license.

- 1 Rhinoceros
- 2 Hippopotamus
- 3 Zebra (other than the mountain Zebra)
- 4 Chevrotain (*Dorcatherium*)
- 5 All Antelopes or Gazelles not mentioned in the First Schedule)

### Third Schedule.

Animals, limited numbers of which may be killed or captured under a Sportsman's or Public Officer's license.

Kind	Number allowed.
1 Elephant (male)	2
2 Rhinoceros	2
3 Hippopotamus	2
4 Zebra (other than the mountain Zebra)	2
5 Antelopes and Gazelles	2

## CLASS A.

	Oryx (Gemsbuck Calotis or Beisa)	2
	Hippotragus (Sable)	2
	Strepsiceros (Kudu)	2
Procl. May 7th 03.	Topi (Damaliscus Jimela)	2
" " "	Neumann's Hartebeest (Bubalis Neumanni)	2
	6 Colobi and other fur monkeys	2
	7 Aard-Varks (Orycteropus)	2
	8 Serval	2
	9 Cheetah (Cynoelurus)	2
	10 Aard-wolf (Proteles)	2
	11 Ostrich (male only)	2
	12 Marabout	2
	13 Egret	2
	14 Antelopes and Gazelles	

## CLASS B.

	Any species other than those in Class A	10
	15 Chevrotains (Dorcatherium)	10
Procl. May 7 03.	Topi (Jubaland only)	10

**ORDINANCE AUG. 2, 1904.****Fourth Schedule.**

Animals limited numbers of which may be killed or captured under a Settler's license.

Kind	Number allowed.
1 Hippopotamus	2
2 The following antelopes and gazelles only:	
1 Grant's Gazelle	
2 Thomson's Gazelle	
3 Hartebeest (Bubalis and Damaliscus)	
4 Impala (Aepyceros)	
5 Reedbuck (Cervicapra)	
6 Duiker (Cephalophus)	
7 Klipspringer (Oreotragus)	
8 Steinbuck (Raphiceros)	
9 Waterbuck (Cobus)	
10 Wildebeest (Gnu) Connochoetes except the white-tailed species	
3 Serval	2
Procl. May 7th 03. Bushbuck	2
Do. Paa	2

5 Animals in all in any calendar month, made up of animals of a single species or of several; provided, however, that not more than 10 animals altogether of any one species shall be killed during the period for which the license is available other than Grant's Gazelle, Thompson's gazelle, and Hartebeest Bubalis and Damaliscus.

## FIFTH SCHEDULE.

### No. 1 Sportsman's License (Fee 750 Rs.) or Public Officer's license (Fee 150 Rs.)

A. B., of \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby licensed to hunt, kill, or capture wild animals within the East Africa Protectorate up to 31st March, 19\_\_\_\_, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "the Game Regulations 1900."

The said A. B. is authorized, subject to the said Regulations to kill or capture the following animals in addition to the number of the same species allowed by the regulations, that is to say:—

Fee paid rupees

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190\_\_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

Commissioner or Collector.

### No. 2 Settler's Game License (Fee 150 Rs.)

C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby licensed to hunt, kill or capture wild animals within the East Africa Protectorate up to 31st March 19\_\_\_\_, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of the Game regulations, 1900."

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190\_\_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

Commissioner or Collectorate.

## SIXTH SCHEDULE.

### Game Register.

Species	Number	Sex	Locality	Date	Remarks.

I declare that the above is a true record of all animals killed by me in the Protectorate under the license granted me on the , 190 .

Passed 190 . . . . .  
(Signature of examining officer.)

### NOTICE.

Every holder of a license under the game regulations 1900 is hereby required to produce or send, at the end of each calendar year, to the Collector of the district in which he resides the register of the animals killed or captured by him during that year. Should any license holder omit to so produce his register before January 15th of each year his license may be revoked and any further license may be refused him.

Upon the application of any sportsman or Public officer holding licenses to shoot game, permission may be granted to shoot or capture additional animals as follows, and additional fees as noted must be paid in respect thereof

2 Rhino	additional fees Rs.	75 each.
1 Elephant	" " "	250 "
2 Zebra	" " "	50 "
2 Wildebeeste and waterbuck	" " "	30 "
Antelope under Class A in the third schedule 1 of each	" " "	45 "
Under Class B. except Wildebeeste and Waterbuck 10 additional	Additional fees Rs. 20 each	

A special licence may be granted by the Sub-Commissioner of a Province to any person holding a Sportsman's or Public Officer's license to shoot game, authorizing such person to hunt, kill or capture any of the following animals :—

- 1 Bull Buffalo
- 1 Bull Eland
- 1 Bull Giraffe.

Provided that no licence to kill a Buffalo in the Province of Ukamba shall be granted.



The fee payable for such Special License is 75 rupees in respect of each animal. All fees are payable in advance and are not returnable in the event of no animal being shot under such License.

## AN ORDINANCE No. 11 OF 1904.

### Game.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Game Ordinance, 1904," and shall be read as one with "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," hereinafter referred to as the principal Regulations.
2. (1) An occupier of land may take out a land-holder's game license for the sum of 45 rupees, and may also take out a similar license at the same fee for any person permanently employed by him in connection with the land.  
**Landholder's Game License.**
- (2) The license shall only permit game to be hunted, killed or captured on land in the occupation of the holder of the license or of his employer.
- (3) The license shall not authorize animals mentioned in the first schedule or the females or young or animals mentioned in the Second Schedule to be hunted killed or captured.
- (4) The license will permit the animals mentioned in the Third and Fourth Schedules to be hunted, killed, or captured, and the limitation on the number of animals to be hunted, killed, or captured therein contained will not apply.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the holder of a land-holder's game license will be subject in all respects to the provisions of the principal Regulations.
3. Where a person holding a land-holder's game license holds also a settler's license, animals killed or captured on his own land under his land-holder's license, shall not count towards the number of animals he is entitled to kill under his settler's license.  
**Effect of land-holder's license on settler's license.**
4. The Commissioner may, in special cases, grant, at a fee of 150 rupees, a Sportsman's license to a person entitled to take out a settler's license, but such license shall be deemed to have been issued under the principal Regulations 1900.  
**Issue of Sportsman's license to settlers.**

5. Not more than one fourteen-days license shall be issued to the public officer between the 31st March of one year, and the 31st March of the next year.

**Issue of fourteen-days license to public officers.**

6. (1) Ostrich eggs, heads, horns, bones, skins, feathers, or flesh, of any non-domesticated animals mentioned in the Schedules may be sold in the following cases and under the following conditions :—

**Sale of trophies when allowed.**

(a) If they form part of the estate of a deceased person, by the Administrator General or personal representative of such deceased person, with the consent of the Court granting probate or administration, and on payment of such fee as the Court directs, not exceeding 20 rupees :—

(b) If they have been forfeited, by the order of the Commissioner or of the Court by which they have been declared to be forfeited.

(2) The purchaser shall in each case be given a certificate specifying the articles and declaring that they have been lawfully sold under the provisions of this Ordinance, and such certificate shall be evidence that the purchaser has not obtained the goods in contravention of the principal Regulations.

7. The Commissioner may by Proclamation remove any animals from any of the Schedules.

**Removal of animals from Schedules.** Such Proclamation may apply to the whole of the Protectorate, or to any province, district, or other area.

8. Any landholder or his servant, finding any animal mentioned in the Schedules spoiling his crops or doing damage to his holding, may kill the same if such act is necessary for the protection of his crop or holding, but he shall give notice thereof to the Collector of the district without delay, and the head, horns, tusks, and skin shall be the property of His Majesty, and shall be dealt with as the Collector may direct.

**Destruction of animals doing damage.**

9: Animals mentioned in the Schedules killed or captured by the holder of a license under the principal Regulations upon private land, at the invitation of the occupier, shall not count towards the number of animals that person is entitled to kill under his license.

**Game killed on private land.**

10. No person shall be entitled to hunt, kill, or capture animals, mentioned in the Schedules, on private land in the occupation of another person, other than his employer.

**To shoot on private land person must be licensed.**

11. Any person committing a breach of this ordinance, or guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the principal Regulations.

**Penalties.**

tions.

12. The Commissioner may by rule prescribe the forms of licenses issued under the provisions of this Ordinance.

**Rules.**

*Note.*—The Game Regulations are under revision and it is expected that an ordinance will be published shortly.

## RAINFALL.

### East Africa Protectorate.

At the coast the rainfall was considerably in excess of the year 1903-4; up-country the total recorded was somewhat less than in the preceeding year.

In the following tables the returns of the stations at which observations have been taken for a period of two years or more are given:—

STATIONS.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	INCHES.								
Kismayu	19.49	19.95	10.91	12.40	12.87	16.94	20.52	6.68	12.23
Malindi	...	...	14.44	33.38	37.05	37.26	47.35	23.24	59.80
Takaungu	...	...	...	33.15	58.09	47.42	46.42	26.82	61.44
Mombasa	...	...	...	35.16	61.66	58.14	63.18	33.34	59.75
Shimoni	...	56.75	27.30	52.51	59.86	73.06	55.55	42.51	64.73
Mwatate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.71	25.62
Machakos	...	...	24.28	21.37	58.32	39.53	42.73	35.87	28.67
Nairobi	...	...	...	...	42.41	38.83	34.12	42.62	27.92
Fort Hall	...	...	...	...	...	45.02	47.59	51.83	48.42
Eldama Ravine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.00	30.61
Mumias	...	...	...	...	74.19	58.31	74.55	91.29	68.77
Kisumu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.55	42.91

## SUMMARY.

Station.	Average for	Inches	Maximum. Yearly record.		Minimum. Yearly record.	
			Inches	Year	Inches	Year
Kismayu ...	9 years.	14.66	20.52	1902	6.68	1903
Malindi ...	7 "	36.07	59.80	1904	14.44	1898
Takaungu ...	6 "	45.55	61.44	1904	26.82	1903
Mombasa ...	6 "	51.95	63.18	1902	33.84	1903
Shimoni ...	8 "	56.28	73.06	1901	27.30	1898
Mwatate ...	2 "	22.66	25.62	1904	19.71	1903
Machakos ...	7 "	35.82	58.32	1900	21.37	1899
Nairobi ...	5 "	36.94	42.62	1903	27.22	1904
Fort Hall ...	4 "	48.21	51.83	1903	45.02	1901
Eldama Ravine..	2 "	37.80	45.00	1903	36.61	1904
Mumias ...	5 "	73.45	91.29	1903	58.31	1901
Kisumu ...	2 "	51.23	59.55	1903	42.91	1904

## EAST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1901, at Nairobi, H. M. Commissioner eight vice presidents, assisted by a committee of seven members, Mr. Ainsworth C. M. G., being Honorary Secretary, and Mr. James, Honorary Treasurer. The objects of the Society are to promote and encourage in every possible way agriculture and horticulture in East Africa and Uganda, by:—

1. The establishment of regular Shows at Nairobi or at such other centres as from time to time may be considered advisable, the show to be an inclusive one, and to include all products and articles produced by, and connected with, agriculture, &c.

2. The combination of all agricultural interests.

3. Meetings at which papers are read and addresses given by members or others;

4. Obtaining information from competent authorities in connection with the introduction of economic products &c.

5. Forming a collection of reports from members giving their experiences in connection with any experiments in agriculture, &c.

6. Forming a collection of products for future reference:

7. The giving of prizes and the introduction of diplomas for excellence of exhibits at the Society's Shows.

8. The collection of rainfall records:

9. The publication of a Journal:

10. The obtaining of information in connection with any animal or vegetable disease:

11. Introducing a system by which the Society can become possessed of agricultural machinery, which could be hired to members of the Society;

12. The gradual collection of works of reference on agriculture, &c., which can be lent to members.

The yearly subscription is Rs. 10, payable on election; a subscription, whenever paid, terminates on December 31st. The East Africa Quarterly is the Society's Journal and is supplied to members on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 2-6-0 including Postage, to non-members Rs. 4-6-0 including Postage.

The Society has held several shows at Nairobi and one at Mombasa.

---

## NAIROBI MUNICIPALITY.

---

### Population.

4652 Composed of 162 Europeans, 61 Eurasians, 276 Goanese, 1499 Indians, 2654 Africans,

### Area.

The Municipal area has a circumference of nearly  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles with a radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Sub-Commissioner's Office.

### Road Mileage.

There are  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles of roads within the area.

### Rateable value.

The annual value of house property and market gardens is estimated at Rs. 1,57,720.

## Revenue.

The estimated Revenue for 1905, including a grant-in-aid, is Rs. 37,564.

## Constitution.

The Municipality is administered by a nominated Committee composed as follows:—

President, H. M's Sub-Commissioner, Ukamba Province Chairman, The Collector, Nairobi and 12 Members six of whom are non official residents. The Medical Officer of Health and the Town Clerk are members ex officio. (The former is appointed by the Government and the latter by the municipality).

## Functions.

The Municipal Committee is responsible for the carrying out of the Township Rules of 1904 and for the general good order of the Town. It has no control over the construction and repairs to roads and bridges.

## Land.

The Municipality owns no land, but areas have been reserved by the Government for Municipal purposes of sufficient extent to meet future requirements, including Public parks and gardens.

## Water supply.

The new water supply laid into the Town and suburbs is good and sufficient. The water is conveyed in iron pipes from the source. The water rate is Rs. 5/- per mensem per stand-pipe.

## Lighting.

The Town is at present lighted by 170 oil lamps. It is however expected that electric lights will shortly be installed throughout.

## Places of Worship and cemeteries.

1. English Church, 1 Roman Catholic Church in course of erection, 2 Mahommedan Mosques, 2 Hindu Temples. 1 Khoja Jammath, 1 European Cemetery. 1 Masonic Temple.

## Hotels.

There are 2 Hotels in Victoria Street and 3 in Government Road.

## Markets.

The Jeevanjee Market for Indians contains 79 stalls, an auction hall and a central court.

The Native Market accommodates about 200 natives.

## Places of Amusement.

1. The Nairobi Club (Members 240) to which is attached the Gymkhana Club and grounds for cricket, lawn tennis &c.
2. The Railway Institute, Sports Club and Cricket ground.
3. The Turf Club and Race Course.
4. Public gardens in the centre of the Town.

## Societies.

The East Africa Agricultural and Horticultural Society and the Colonists Association have their head quarters in the Town.

## OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk.  
Medical Officer of Health.

E. L. Sanderson M. A.  
W. J. Radford. M. R. C. S;  
L. R. C. P. F. R. G. S.

## STAFF.

Chief Clerk  
Sanitary Inspector  
Rate Collector  
Market Master

E. S. Hargreaves  
W. Dunning  
J. S. Pereira  
Kalandar Khan

## VALIS (LIWALIS.)

Name	Place	Date of appointment
Salim bin Khalfan Al-bu-Said	Mombasa	1894
Ali bin Salim Al-bu-Said	„ (Asst. Vali)	1897
Sef-bin Salim Al-bu-Said	Lamu	1904
Mohamed bin Sud El Mazrui	Mambrui	1904
Rashid bin Salim El Mazrui	Malindi	
Said bin Abdalla Babashuen	Takaungu	1895
Mohamed bin Hamis Mabasam	Gazi	1896

VALIS (LIWALIS.)—*Contd.*

Name.	Place.	Date of appointment.
Abubakari bin Ali El Hasraji el-ba-Urii	Vanga	1896
Omari bin Isa Makatwa	Siu	1893
Sheikh Tiro bin Sheikh Shekue El Bajun	r'aza	1894
Sherif Habib	Kismayu	1903
Ali bin Somo El-Bajun	Mkonumbi	1901
MUDIRS		
Abdalla bin Rashid	Mtanganyiko	
Said bin Abdalla Babroz	Mtwapa	
Omari bin Mohamed	Tiwi	
Mohamed bin Sud-el-Mazrui	Mombrui	
Fathil bin Omari el Bouri	Roka	

**WAKF COMMISSION.**

The definition of the word **Wakf**, which is a Mahomedan institution, is an endowment, and **Wakf** property is property dedicated to pious uses.

The main objects of the Commission are briefly :—

1 To prevent the diversion of **Wakf** property to improper uses.

2 To insure its due administration.

3 To keep a register of all **Wakf** property.

The **Wakf Commissioners' Regulations** were published in the "Official Gazette" of September 15th, 1900.

The Commissioners are :—

Wali Salim bin Khalfan

Wali Ali bin Salim

Sheikh Mahomed bin Kasim

Sheikh Mahomed bin Abdurahman

Mr. R. W. Hamilton

Mr. A. Marsden

Mr. G. E. Powter (Secretary)



# UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

## LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

Sir Gerald Portal, K. C. M. G.; 1893.  
 Major J. R. C. Macdonald, R. E.  
 Col. Colville, C. B., 1893—1895.  
 F. J. Jackson, C. B. (Acting), 1895.  
 E. J. L. Berkeley, C. B., 1895—1899.  
 Col. Ternan, D.S.O., Acting during absence of E. J. Berkeley, 1896  
 G. Wilson, C. B., Acting during absence of Col. Ternan 1897.  
 Sir H. H. Johnston, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., 1899—1901.  
 F. J. Jackson, C. B. (Acting), 1901—1902.  
 Col. Hayes Sadler, C. B., April 1st, 1902.—to Dec. 1905.

## KINGS OF UGANDA.

Kamanya, (approximate) 1800—1836.  
 Suna, 1836—1860.  
 Mtesa, 1860—1880.  
 Mwanga, 1884—1888, deposed.  
 Kiwewa, 1888.  
 Kalema, 1888—1889.  
 Mwanga, 1889—1897, deposed.  
 Daudi Chwa, 1897.

## 1905.

Commissioner &		
Commander-in-Chief	...	Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, C.B.
Inspector General of the		
King's African Rifles	...	Brigadier General Sir W. H. Manning K. C. B.
Deputy Commissioner	...	George Wilson C. B.
Commandant 4th K.A.R.	...	Colonel A.H. Coles, D. S. O., C. M. G.
Senior Judge	...	G. F. M. Ennis
Judge	...	W. M. Carter
Sub-Commissioners	...	J. P. Wilson, (On leave)
	...	C. W. Folwer C.M.G., Nimule
	...	S.C. Tomkins, C.M.G. Kampala
	...	A. G. Boyle, Jinja

Secretary to the Administration	...	J. F. Cunningham
Treasurer	...	G. D. Smith, C. M. G.
Manager, Uganda Railway	...	H. A. F. Currie
Principal Medical Officer	...	Major J. Will, R. A. M. C.
Senior Medical Officer	...	R. V. Moffat C. M. G.
Superintendent of Marine	...	C. W. Fowler, C. M. G.
Chief of Customs		
Local Auditor	...	W. A. Bowring
Superintendent of Public Works	...	F. Pordage
Transport Officer	...	J. P. Russell
Postmaster General	...	J. T. Gosling
Chief Surveyor & Land Officer	...	R. C. Allen
Superintendent of Telegraphs	...	L. E. Caine
Asst. Secretary to the Administration	...	W. E. Reymes Cole

---

### COLLECTORS.

James Martin	F. A. Knowles (Acting Sub-Commissioner Ankole)
F. Spire	F. H. Leahey
C. W. Guy Eden	L. H. Cubitt
T. Grant	S. Browning
P. W. Cooper	

---

### HEADS OF MISSIONS.

Church Missionary Society. Bishop Tucker, Headquarters: Namirembe Hill, Mengo.

The White Fathers. Sa grandeur Monseigneur Streicher. Head-quarters: Rubaga Hill, Mengo.

St. Joseph's Mission. Bishop Hanlon. Head-quarters: Nsambya Hill, Mengo.

---

### SKETCH OF UGANDA.

In December, 1890, owing to the efforts of Captain Lugard, a treaty was signed establishing the Company's Protectorate over Uganda; four years later, on June 19th, 1894, a British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed which included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Uganda Proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Un-

yoro, Toro, Ankole, Buddu, and Koki. The Protectorate has since been extended over the abovementioned districts. In July 1897, King Mwanga headed an insurrectionary movement, which was suppressed. He was captured and deported, his infant son Daudi Chwa being declared King of Uganda, with a native council of Regency. In September, 1897, a mutiny broke out amongst the Soudanese troops, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting in circumstances of great danger, several British officers losing their lives. This crisis was marked by the unfailing loyalty of the natives of the country.

For the purposes of administration the Protectorate is divided into the following provinces, *i. e.* :—

Central Province, comprising Usoga and Bukedi with the Elgon district.

The Kingdom of Uganda, including Uganda Proper.

The Western Province composed of Unyoro, Toro, and Ankole.

The Nile Province, consisting of Shuli, Bari, and Dodinga.

The official capital and head-quarters of the administration is at Entebbe, which lies on the Lake shore slightly west of Murchison Bay, and is the principal port of Uganda, being in direct communication with Kisumu in the East Africa Protectorate by means of the s.s. "Sybil" "Winifred" and "William Mackinnon." There is now a weekly service with Kisumu, the time occupied in crossing being about 28 hours.

The native capital and chief missionary centre is at Mengo, which lies 23 miles in a northerly direction from Entebbe, and is now connected with the latter by a good cart and bicycle road.

Kampala consists of six hills, each being the head-quarters of a different community. The King's hill is called Mengo, and is occupied by the King of Uganda, his ministers and followers. The other hills are called, Namirembe, Rubaga, Nsembya, Nakaseru and occupied respectively by the Church Missionary Society, the White Fathers, St. Joseph's Mission, and the military and civil officials.

The first approach of Europeans to Uganda took place in 1858, when Speke, who had been exploring with Burton, reached the south end of the Lake, which he named Victoria. Again, in 1862, Speke and Grant discovered the source of the Nile, which flows from the Lake over what they named the Ripon Falls.

In 1875, Stanley visited Uganda, and the effect of his visit and opinions was to cause the Church Missionary Society to send out a mission, which started from Zanzibar in 1877. This was quickly followed by a mission of the White Fathers, and more recently by a mission of the Mill Hill Fathers. The country is now rapidly becoming more civilised, and the natives of Uganda proper are beginning to realise the value of money and education.

### SKETCH OF DISTRICTS.

The Central Province, comprising Usoga, Bukedi, and the Elgon district.

USOGA lies east of Uganda, divided from it by the Nile, and is bounded on the south by the Lake, and on the east by Kavirondo. The first European, probably, to enter Usoga was Bishop Hannington, who was murdered at the orders of Mwanga, King of Uganda, in 1885, at or near Lubu. It was through Peters' journey in 1890 that it first became known. Formerly it was a happy hunting ground, a "flesh pot" for Uganda, and any Buganda chief, who wanted food or women, simply crossed the Nile and raided, returning with what he wanted. The country never had the cohesion of a monarchy like Uganda, and is simply divided up amongst various small chiefs, each having been in the habit of raiding the other. The best known amongst the chiefs are Lubu, Wakoli, Nanyumba, Gabula, Oboja, and Sebendos. In former days, everyone going to Uganda passed through Usoga, and quickly learnt what adepts the Busoga were at thieving, a trait in their character that is still well developed. There is now a good main road connecting Jinja, the head-quarters of the Central Province with Mumias and also with Bukedi. Jinja lies at the head of Napoleon Gulf, where the Nile leaves the Lake over the Ripon Falls. It is connected by ferry with Uganda, and is in telegraphic communication with Entebbe. There are missionary stations at Iganga, Jinja, and Kamuli in Gabulas country.

BUKEDI lies north and north-east of Usoga. The present station is at Mubale on one of the slopes of Mount Elgon. The language varies in the different parts, and the people there resemble the Wakavirondo in their habits. Mission stations are established at Budaka and Msawa.

KINGDOM of Uganda and Koki (see under sketch of Uganda)

THE KINGDOM OF UGANDA proper has a probable area of 16,500

square miles, and is sub-divided into twenty counties. The King is assisted in the Government of the country by a council of chiefs, called the Lukiko, of whom three are native ministers: the Katikiro, or prime minister, a chief justice, and a treasurer. Kampala is the head-quarters of the Administration of the Kingdom of Uganda, with Entebbe and Kakumiro as outlying stations under it. Throughout the country there are well laid main roads, with numerous mission stations of the three Missions scattered about.

**WESTERN PROVINCE**, composed of Toro, Unyoro, and Ankole. The official head-quarters of this Province are at Hoima in Unyoro, with outlying stations at Mbarara in Ankole, and Fort Portal in Toro. There is also a transport depôt at Butiaba.

**UNYORO**.—The country is now beginning to recover from the effects of the endless internal fighting, which culminated when King Kabarega threw in his lot with Mwanga, and eventually was captured and removed from the country. There is now a good cart road connecting Hoima with Kampala and Butiaba, the transport depôt on Lake Albert, where there is a steel boat which goes to Wadelai. Hoima is also the head-quarters in this district for the different sects of Missions, who have other stations outlying in the province. In 1862 Speke and Grant passed through and found the capital at Mruli, where Baker also arrived in 1864. In 1872, when Baker returned the capital had been moved to Masindi, where he found Kabarega ruling as king. In 1897 Kabarega was captured and removed. In 1900 the capital was removed to Hoima.

**TORO** lies immediately south of Unyoro, and was practically owned by Kabarega, till Captain Lugard in 1891 added it to the Company's possessions, placing Kasagama on the throne, and also building Fort Edward. The official capital now is at Fort Portal within sight of the magnificent snowclad range of the Ruwenzori Mountain.

**ANKOLE** lies south of Toro, and is bounded on the east by Buddu, and on the west by Lake Albert Edward. Stanley was the first European to give any account of it. He skirted the northern part in 1876, and passed through it in 1891, making a treaty with the King in that year, and placing it under the Protectorate of the Company. The present official station is at Mbarara.

## MERCHANTS' FIRMS IN ENTEBBE.

Victoria Nyanza Agency, Mr. H. Schultze Acting German Vice-Consul; Società Coloniale Italiana; Campbell and Co., mining agents, official brokers, and auctioneers; Alidina Visram, general merchant; Souza Junior and Dias, general merchants; A. de Figueiredo, general merchant; Mr. Berti, proprietor Equatorial Hotel; East Africa Trading Co., general merchants.

## GAME RESERVES IN UGANDA.

The Game Regulations are the same as those in force in the East Africa Protectorate. A licence taken out in East Africa does not allow the holder to shoot in Uganda. The following are the game reserves:—

- I. A circle, nine miles in diameter, measured round the following places, the centre of the circle being the Collector's House: Entebbe, Jinja, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Hoima, Wadelai, Gondokoro, and Nimule.
- II. The Budonga Forest, Unyoro, bounded on the west by Lake Albert, on the east, north, and south, by the present limits of the forest as locally defined, the reserve to include the circle of nine miles diameter round Hoima Station.
- III. The western portion of the Toro district, bounded on the west by the frontier of the Congo Free State, on the north by Lake Albert, on the east by a line drawn due west from the Musisi River, to the source of the Mpanga, and thence by the Mpanga River down to its entrance into Lake Dueru (Ruisamba), and on the south by the northern shores of Lake Dueru and Lake Albert Edward.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The Uganda Railway now being completed, the traveller to Uganda spends two days on the journey from Mombasa to Kisumu, the railway terminus and East Africa Protectorate port on Lake Victoria. From Kisumu he will take a day and half crossing the Lake to Entebbe (the official head-quarters of the Uganda Protectorate), on the Railway steamers s.s. "Winifred" and "Sybil" or from four to eight days in one of the numerous dhows plying between the latter place and Kisumu. Entebbe is now connected with all the outlying district stations by good

main roads, suitable in most cases for wheeled traffic. The principal routes are as follows :—

Entebbe to Kampala is 23 miles along a good cart road.

Kampala to Jinja, Usoga, is approximately 55 miles by either the new cart road just completed, or along the old road which goes, practically, straight up and down hill to the Nile, which divides Usoga from Uganda, and is crossed at a ferry above the Ripon Falls in canoes, Jinja being about half-a-mile away on the Usoga side.

Jinja to Bukedi and Masawa.—From Jinja there is a good riding and bicycling road to the Lake Mpologama, which divides Usoga and Budeki, and which has to be crossed in "dug outs."

Jinja to Budaka    On the Bukedi side an equally good road goes  
10 miles    on to Mbale, at present the official station in  
approx.    Bukedi on one of the slopes of Mount Elgon.  
" " Masawa    It is a comfortable eight days' march from  
86 miles    Jinja to Mbale, and from Jinja to Kampala  
approx.    four days.

Kampala to    A good cart road connects Entebbe with  
Buddu    Masaka, the official station in Buddu, and is  
continued to Mbarara, and Ankole.

From Kampala to Gondokoro via Hoima, Butiaba, Nimule, and Wadelai, the distance is 434 miles, of which 165 miles are by water. From Kampala to

Butiaba to Wade- Butiaba, the transport depôt on Lake Albert,  
lai 72 miles    the road is suitable for driving, though in many  
places very steep. At Butiaba a small pier has  
been built, alongside which Government boats  
load and unload. Here the traveller can make  
use of the Government boat, which generally  
does this stretch in three days. It is advisable  
before leaving Butiaba to purchase such things  
as sheep, fowls, potatoes, &c., as they are prac-  
tically unobtainable down the Nile. On  
reaching Nimule the journey to Gondokoro is  
continued on foot along more of a well-beaten  
track than a road, and probably occupies about  
six days' fair marching. On reaching Gondo-  
koro, if the traveller desires to continue homewards via Khartoum,  
he will find that there is a connecting steamer once a month.

Wadelai to Ni- before leaving Butiaba to purchase such things  
mule 72 miles    as sheep, fowls, potatoes, &c., as they are prac-  
tically unobtainable down the Nile. On  
reaching Nimule the journey to Gondokoro is  
continued on foot along more of a well-beaten  
track than a road, and probably occupies about  
six days' fair marching. On reaching Gondo-  
koro, if the traveller desires to continue homewards via Khartoum,  
he will find that there is a connecting steamer once a month.

Nimule to Gondo- reaching Nimule the journey to Gondokoro is  
koro 112 miles    continued on foot along more of a well-beaten  
track than a road, and probably occupies about  
six days' fair marching. On reaching Gondo-  
koro, if the traveller desires to continue homewards via Khartoum,  
he will find that there is a connecting steamer once a month.

## POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

---

Entebbe is connected with Mombasa by a telegraph line which passes through Usoga, connecting Jinja and Kampala also with Entebbe. The line is opened to Wagelai and is being extended to Nimule. The rates are the same as in East Africa, but to telegraph to Mombasa from Entebbe costs Rs. 1/- for eight words ordinary, and Rs. 2/- for eight words urgent.

Regarding Postal arrangements, there is now a regular service with Mombasa, and the European and East African mails are received and despatched every week at Entebbe, which has a daily service with Kampala. Letters for the Nile Province and Western Province are despatched from Kampala once a week, letters to the Central Province leave Kampala 3 times a week for Jinja. Kampala, Entebbe and Hoima are the only regular post-offices in charge of post-masters; in the out-districts the official in charge of the station receives and despatches letters and sells stamps only.

The Police are distributed as follows :—Busoga District 150; Kampala, 80; Entebbe, 110; Buddu, 50; Ankole, 119; Toro, 110; Unyoro, 110; Nile, 150; Uganda Country Police. 189; Kakumiro 14.

---

### LIST OF OFFICIALS.

ADAMS, Ernest Beadon—Ed. at Malvern College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital, Moorfields Hospital, the Brooke Hospital. L. R. C. P. (London); M. R. C. S. (England); Member of the Abernethian Society; Late Medical Officer, British Central African Company, Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, Nov. 24th 1903.

ALLEN, Raymond Cecil, F. R. G. S., A. M. I. C. E., F. S. I.—Ed. at the Royal University of Ireland and at Queen's College, Cork, Diploma in Engineering, Queen's College, Cork; appointed, Aug. 1st, 1895, Assistant Engineer, London County Council, Water Supply and main drainage; resigned Dec. 1st, 1900; Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, Nov. 23rd 1900; Land Officer, Principal Registrar of Documents, Acting Commissioner of mines, March 31st 1905.



- ANDERSON, Robin Dunlop—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate 1903.
- BAGSHAW, Arthur Garrard—Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, Oct. 13th, 1900; accompanied Lango Field Force, April to Aug. 1901 and Anglo-German Boundary Commission May 1902.
- BAINES, Dennis Lynch—Ed. at Wellington College and at Christ's College, Cambridge; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March, 1904.
- BAKER, Clement John, L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S.—Ed. at Middlesex Hospital; South African War 1901-2, medal and two clasps; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, January 1st, 1903.
- BOAZMAN, H.—M. S. E.; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, July 1903.
- DE BOLTZ, William Henry—Entered the Uganda Protectorate Service, May 1900; organised the Uganda Printing Department; appointed to the permanent staff of the Uganda Protectorate, Nov. 1903.
- BOOTH, Arthur Ernest—Assistant Accountant, Uganda Protectorate, February 15th, 1898; 1st Assistant Treasurer, April 1st, 1902.
- BOWRING, Walter Andrew—Colonial Audit Branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, Dec. 1st 1894; Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, Feb. 13th, 1899; Acting Local Auditor, Uganda Protectorate, April, 1899 to March 1900; Acting Auditor, Somali Coast, Nov. 1900 to March 1901 and March to May, 1902; Local Auditor Uganda Protectorate, May 1st, 1902.
- BOYLE, Alexander George—Ed. at Chaterhouse, Clifton College and R. I. E. C. Coopers Hill; Private Secretary to the Senior Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, 1893; resigned 1895; Assistant Accountant, Uganda Protectorate, Sept. 18th, 1895; Acting Secretary to H. M. Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate, Feb. 1896 to April 1898; Acting Chief Accountant March 1899 to Feb. 1900; 1st Assistant Accountant, April 1st, 1900; Acting Secretary to the Administration May 1901 to Jan. 1902; appointed Collector with seniority of Sept. 18th, 1895, April 1st, 1902; Assistant Secretary, April 1st, 1902; Acting Sub-Commissioner Central Province, Dec. 1st, 1903; Sub-Commissioner, Jan 1st, 1905.
- BROWN, E.—Assistant Scientific, and Forestry Department, Uganda Protectorate, 1903.

**BROWNING, Sidney**—Assistant Collector and Commissariat Officer, British Central Africa Protectorate, 1893; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, May 2nd, 1900; Assistant Treasurer, June 27th, 1901; Collector, Jan. 1st, 1905.

**CARTER, William Morris**—Ed. at King's School, Canterbury and Brasenose College, Oxford, B. A., B.C.L., Certificate of honour, Bar examination, 1899; Special Prize of Council of Legal Education in Constitutional Law; Registrar and Principal Registrar of Documents, East Africa Protectorate, Jan. 1902; Acting Town Magistrate, Mombasa, April 1902; Magistrate, Oct. 1st, 1902; Judge of the High Court, Uganda, Jan. 15th, 1904.

**COOPER, Philip Ward**—Assistant Auditor, East Africa Protectorate, Oct. 9th, 1900; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1902; Collector, April 1st, 1905.

**CUBITT, Lewis Hill**—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April 15th, 1901; Acting Assistant Secretary, 1902; Collector Mbale 1904; Acting Sub-Commissioner, Central Province, 1905.

**CUNNINGHAM, James Francis, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.**—Ed. at King's College London and privately; Secretary to British Central African Administration, Sept. 24th, 1892; organised Printing Department and was appointed Editor of the Official Gazette, June 1894; served as volunteer in campaign against Zairi, etc., 1895; (received Central Africa medal); won gold medal offered by Zomba rifle club 1897 and the Edwards cup, 1898; Chief British Commissioner for delimitation of Anglo-Portuguese boundary in British Central Africa, May 24th 1899; Private Secretary to Sir Harry Johnston's special mission to Uganda, Aug. 24th, 1899; passed examinations at Middle Temple and admitted a law student, June 29th, 1900; admitted to Gray's Inn, July 1st, 1900; Secretary to the Uganda Administration, April 1st 1901; appointed Judicial Officer, July 19th, 1900; carried on duties of Chief Judicial Officer and Registrar in Uganda, April 10th, 1900 to Dec. 9th, 1900; acting at Head-quarters for Special Commissioner during his tour of inspection May 28th to June 8th, 1900 and during the Deputy Commissioner's absence with Nandi Expedition, Jan. 9th to Feb. 16th, 1901; present post, Secretary to the Administration: joined the Uganda Volunteer Reserve 1903; elected Secretary, Jan. 24th, 1905; won championship cup, March 1905.

DAIN, C. K.—Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, May 1904.

DASHWOOD, Cecil Edward—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1902.

DAWE, Morley Thomas—Assistant Scientific and Forestry Department, Uganda Protectorate, Nov. 7th, 1902; officer in Charge of Scientific and forestry department, November 1st 1903.

DENSHAM, Walter Arnold—L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Eng., D.P.H., D. T. M., Cambs Late Home Surgeon Charing Cross Hospital Asst., Medical Officer, Lewisham Infirmary, Asst. Medical Officer Fever Hosp. Metrop. Asylums Board. Civilian Surgeon S. A. Field Force 1900 3; medal and two clasps. Medical Officer E. Africa and Uganda Protectorates March 17th, 1905.

DODDS, Horace Bonar—Ed. Edinburgh University, M.B.C.M.' British Central Africa October 30th, 1900; Medical Officer East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, July 27th, 1903.

EDEN, Charles William Guy—Assistant, Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, Sept. 11th, 1899; Assistant Collector, June 19th, 1901; Collector, Sept. 15, 1904.

ENNIS, George Francis Macdaniel—Ed. at King's College School and privately; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 1892; Secretary to the Governor, British North Borneo, Nov. 13th, 1894; Sessions Judge, British North Borneo, and Labuan Dec. 24th, 1894; Judge of the General Court, Labuan, 1895; Judge of the Chief Court, British North Borneo, Aug. 14th, 1895; Acting Resident, Province Alcock, British North Borneo, Dec. 13th, 1895; resigned Oct. 1897; Acting Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, May 18th to July 7th and Aug. 1st to Oct. 24th, 1899; Registrar, East Africa Protectorate, Oct. 1st, 1899; Town Magistrate, Mombasa, East Africa Protectorate, July 20th, 1900; Acting Judge, East Africa Protectorate Sept. 6th, 1900; Acting Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, Jan. 25th, 1901; Legal Vice-Consul, Uganda Protectorate, Jan. 1st 1902; Judge of H. M. High Court of Uganda, Aug. 11th, 1902, and Judge of H. B. M. Court of appeal for Eastern Africa.

FENNING, E. G.—Theodolite Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, April 18th, 1904.

FOWLER, Charles W.—C. M. G., late R. N. Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, July 7th, 1896; Supdt. of Marine, April 1st, 1898; Sub-Commissioner, April 1st, 1904.

FRASER, Lennox Reginald—B. Sc. (Victoria University, Liverpool); Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, April 8th, 1904.

GRANT, Thomas—Temporarily employed as Assistant Collector, Oct. 1900; appointed Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April, 15th, 1901; Collector Nov. 15th 1901.

GRAY, Arthur Claypen Horner—Ed: Malvern College and Guy's Hospital.

M. R. C. S. (Lond) L. R. C. P. (Eng) 1901.

M. B. (Lond) 1903.

House surgeon. 1901.

Resident Obstetric physician 1902. } ..... Guy's Hospital.

Assistant demonstrator of Pathology. }

Clin. Assistant Evelina Children's Hospital.

Prosecutor to the Royal College Surgeons. 97-1900.

Lieut. R. A. M. C. Aug. 31. 1903.

Parkes medal. and Herbert prize R. A. M. College.

Attached to Sleeping Sickness Commission.

Uganda. Feb. 1904.

HADDON, Ernest B.—Ed: Cambridge Christs' College B.A. 1904.  
Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March 18th; 1905;

HALDANE, James Oswald—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March 1904.

HANNINGTON, P. T.—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, 18th March 1905.

HANSON, Bertram Evelyn—Ed: at Clifton College; Colonial Audit branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, April 10th, 1899; Audit Office, Hong-Kong, July 2nd, 1900; Acting Local Auditor, Hong-Kong, March 30th, 1901 to August 1st, 1902; Assistant Auditor, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, January 9th 1904; Acting Local Auditor, Uganda Protectorate, April 30th, 1904 to Nov. 21st, 1904.

HODGES, Aubrey Dallas Percival—M. R. C. S.; L. R. C. P.; M. D.; London; Ed: at Epsom College and the London Hospital; M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P.; 1889; House Physician; London Hospital and House Surgeon London Hospital, 1889-90; Resident Accoucheur, London Hospital 1891; M. D.; London University 1892; Assistant Medical Officer,

Metropolitan Asylums Board, 1892-1898; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, January 17th, 1898.

HUTCHINSON, H.—R. N. R., Lieutenant of H. M. S. "Terrible"; served during Boer War, 1900 (South African Medal); landed in charge of one 12 pounder and 3 Maxims in North China 1900; served in defence of Tientsin and was in charge of a 12 pounder with the Russians at the taking of Tientsin Native city; served with Peking relief force till invalided (China Medal 1900; Relief of Peking Clasp); Passed for Extra Master Steam on December 10th, 1894; passed for Extra Master Square Rigged Ships, October 23rd, 1897; appointed Captain of s. s. "William Mackinnon," Uganda Marine Department, March 26th, 1903.

ISEMONGER, Francis Maxwell—Ed: at Reading Grammar School; District Officer, British North Borneo Chartered Company; 1898-1904; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, September 1904; Acting Assistant Secretary Nov. 1904; Acting Collector, Buddu, May 1905.

JERVOISE, G. P. V.—Ed: at Winchester; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, September 1904; Hoima, March, 1905.

KNOLLYS, A. C.—Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, May, 9th, 1905.

KNOWLES, Fredrick Arthur—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, January 17th, 1898; Collector, April 1st, 1902.

LEAKEY, Ernest William—Ed: at Eastman's Royal Naval Academy and Pritchard's Army Tutors; passed Woolwich Obligatory examination, November 1889; Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate April 1st. 1902.

LEAKEY, Frederick William—Ed: at Stamford Grammar School, Stuttgart Real Schule, Heidelberg, Ouchy Vand, Switzerland, and at Cox and Martyn's Indian Civil Service &c., Tutors; Assistant Collector Uganda Protectorate, September 7th, 1899; Collector April, 1st, 1903.

LOWSLEY, Lionel Dewe—Medical Officer Uganda Protectorate, March 1st, 1902.

MACGREGOR, Joseph Gibb—1st class certificated Engineer; Engineer, Marine Department, Uganda Protectorate, January 4th, 1900; Chief Engineer, April 1st, 1902.

MANARA, Victor M—Civil Clerk, Uganda Protectorate, 1899; Assistant Collector, April 15th, 1901; Acting Collector, Karumiro, August 1903; Special Duty Officer, June 1905.

MARTIN, James—Royal Geographical Society's Expeditions, 1882-84; Zanzibar Government Service. 1884-85; joined the Imperial British East Africa Company 1885; joined the Zanzibar Government Service, 1892; Transport Officer and Collector, Uganda Protectorate 1894.

MCGREYON, I. T. W. S.—Ordnance Survey of England, Assistant Surveyor Uganda Protectorate, July 1903.

MOFFAT, Robert Unwin—C. M. G.; Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, December 19th, 1892; Principal Medical Officer, January 3rd, 1898; Principal Medical Officer East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, April 1st 1903; Senior Medical Officer, Uganda Protectorate, February 21st 1904.

MORRIS, William Vane—Assistant in the Engineer's Department London County Council, January 1891 to July 1902; Assistant Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, July 27th, 1902.

ORMSBY, Sidney—Temporarily engaged for Road Construction, September 23rd, 1901; Transport Officer, April 1st 1902; Assistant Collector, April 1st 1903.

PASKE-SMITH, R. T.—Ed. at Elizabeth College Guernsey, Assistant Collector Uganda Protectorate, December 1904.

PETHERBRIDGE, Miss Bertha, Greenwich Seaman's Hospital, Soho Hospital for women, and Queen Charlotte's Hospital; Nursing Sister British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates November 6th, 1903.

REYMES-COLE, William E.—Captain V. B. East Surrey Regiment Assistant Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, 26th October 1904, Assistant Collector, 22nd February 1905, Assistant Secretary to the administration 20th May 1905.

PORDAGE, Frederick—Ed. at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, London, Jesus College, St. Pierre, Eglise and College of Civil Engineering Montbourg, France, City of London College. Articled to Civil Engineering City of London, 1881-1886; passed Science and art departments (South Kensington) examination; advanced in building construction architectural drawing 1886; Assistant Engineer, Melbourne Water Works in Sidney and Brisbane, Australia 1886-1888; Construction Manager Messrs. Scott Mackenzie and Co. Engineers, Karachi, India 1888-1890; Superintendent

- Public Works Department, Imperial British East Africa Company, Mombasa, August 1890 to January, 1893; Consulting and Sanitary Engineer, Zanzibar Government, 1893-1895; Assistant Uganda Administration, 1895; Superintendent Public Works Department, 1899; Uganda Mutiny Medal.
- RICHARDSON A.**—Ordnance Survey of England, Assistant Surveyor. Uganda Protectorate, June 1903.
- RICHARDSON, Edward.**—Assistant Engineer, California and Mexico, 1890-1896; Assistant Engineer, Kingston, Jamaica, 1896-1899; Assistant Engineer and Acting District Engineer, Gold Coast Government Railways, 1899-1903; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 1904.
- RUSSEL, John William Pemberton**—Assistant Transport Officer, August 21st, 1899; Chief of Customs, April 1st 1904, Transport Officer, July 1st 1905.
- SETH-SMITH, Leslie Moffat.**—E.I.: at Uppingham School, and Cambridge University; B. A. (Engineering) at Cambridge University, 1901; Articled to A. T. Walmisley Esq; M. I. C. E. 1901; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 1904.
- SHAW, Miss F. Nurse.**—Uganda Protectorate 6th Nov. 1903.
- SMITH, George Douglas**—Imperial British East Africa Company, December 1st, 1890 to March 12th, 1894; Chief Accountant, Uganda Protectorate, March 13th, 1902; Treasurer, Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1904; East Central Africa Medal with clasp, Uganda, 1897-98; C.M.G., 1905.
- SPEKE, Augustus Grant.**—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, 1903.
- SPIRE, Frederick**—Entered Uganda Protectorate Service, December 1893, made a Journey round Lake Victoria by water; In charge of Kavirondo District, July 1894 to February 1895; general stores, March 1895 to February 1898; in charge of Mumias Station and organised transport of Indian Troops from Eldama Ravine to Mumia's; resumed charge of General Stores, May 1898; Collector, April 1st 1902.
- STRATHAIRN, George Cecil**—M. B.; Ch. B. (Edinburgh); late Medical Officer, Refugee Camp, Springfontein and Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, and Norvals Pont, Cape

Colony ; Medical Officer, East Africa Protectorate, July 26th 1903.

STURROCK, John C. R.—Ed: at Charterhouse, and at Balliol College, Oxford. M. A. ; Tutor to H. H. the Kabaka of Uganda, March, 1905.

TABUTEAU, Captain C.—Assistant Collectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Sept. 2nd, 1901.

TARRANT, Humphrey Milner—Civil Servant, department of civil instruction, New South Wales, 1892-96 ; Clerk Uganda Protectorate, 1897 ; in charge of transport at Wakoli, Busoga 1898 ; in charge of Luba's Station, 1899-1900 ; Acting Collector, Busoga and Bukedi, 1900 ; Acting Collector, Toro, 1901 ; 2nd Assistant Treasurer, 1904 ; Mutiny Medal with 2 clasps ( Uganda 1897-98 ).

THORPE, Hedley William—Assistant Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate, 20th Aug. 1897 ; Acting Secretary Wakf Commission, E. A. P. 23rd April to 27th June, 1901 ; Assistant Accountant, Uganda, 27th, June, 1901 ; Deputy Treasurer, 1st, April, 1902 ; Acting Treasurer, April to November, 1903 ; Secretary Uganda Volunteer Reserve, 1904-05.

TOMKINS, Stanley C.—C. M. G. ; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, March 11th, 1896 ; Collector, August 22nd, 1897 ; sub-Commissioner, 1904.

TOPPIN, Harry Stanley—F. R. G. S. ; Ed: at Wellington College and R. M. College, Sandhurst ; Gazetted 2nd Lieut. Northumberland Fusiliers, February 19th, 1895 ; Captain, May 10th, 1900 ; Soudan expedition, 1898 ; Queen's Medal, Khedive's Medal ( Clasp Khartum ) : occupation of Crete, 1898 ; South Africa ( mentioned in despatches ) Medal and seven clasps ; Diploma Royal Geographical Society, Surveying and Astronomy, 1904 ; Seconded Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 1904.

TREFFRY, Edward Major H. A. C.—Assistant Collector Uganda Protectorate, 30th, March, 1905.

TULLOCK, Forbes Manson Grant—Ed : Eastbourne College and St. Mary's Hospital ; M.R.C.S. ( Eng ) L.R.C.P. ( Lond ) 1902 ; Dem. Pathology St. Mary's Hosp. ( 1899-02. ) ; Civil Surgeon S. Africa 1902-03 ; Medal & clasp ; Lieut. R.A.M.C. Aug. 03 ; Pathology Prize R. A. M. College ;



Assistant. Dem. Path. R. A. M. College 04 ; Assistant Anti-typoid Inoculation Committee Aldershot '04 ; Sec. to F. O. ; Sleeping Sickness Com. Uganda Dec. 04.

**WALKER, William Roddis**—Civil Clerk, Uganda Protectorate, July 10th, 1899 ; Assistant Collector, April, 1st, 1902.

**WATSON, Alexander Henderson**—Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate, April 1st, 1902.

**WILSON, George**.—c.B., Sub-Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate, August 30th, 1894 ; Deputy Commissioner, April 1st 1902.

**WILSON, John Plowright**.—Entered the service of the Uganda Protectorate from the Imperial British East Africa Protectorate as Assistant Collector, April 1st, 1893 ; Collector, Aug. 1st, 1895 ; Sub-Commissioner, July 29th, 1899 ; I.B. E. A. Company's Medal, Uganda 1891-2 ; East and Central Africa Medal, Uganda 1897-8.

**WINCKLER, H. E.**—Ed : City of London College and private tuition under Professor Henry Adams City of London College ; Engineering training from 1887 to 1892 under Messrs. Gostling and Morris, City Engineers and Architects ; Probationer Engineer Madras Bezwada Railway ; Junior Assistant, Uganda Railway ; Acting District Engineer, Gold Coast Railway, West Africa, 19th June, 1901 ; Assistant Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, 19th June, 1904.

**WYNDHAM, Lancelot Charles Edward**—Captain 3rd Highland Light Infantry Capt. in the Army March 24th 1900 ; South Africa March, 1900-Oct. 1900 and Dec. 1901 to Nov. 1902, Medal and five clasps ; Assistant Collector, Uganda Protectorate 10th June 1905.

---

## ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

### List of Officials of the Zanzibar Government.

First Minister	... A. S. Rogers
Officer Commanding Troops	... Brig. General A. E. Raikes
Financial Adviser	... A. R. Becher
Treasurer	... A. Alexander
Port Officer	...

Collector of Customs	... R. V. Coster
Collector of Zanzibar	... J. T. Last
Collector of Pemba	... J. P. Farler
Superintendent of Public Works	... Bomanji Maneckji
Senior Medical Officers	... Dr. G. A. MacDonald and Dr. A. D. Mackinnon C.M.G.
Health Officer	... Dr. A. H. Spurrier
Officer 2nd in command of troops	... Capt. Goldie Taubman
Collector of Inland Revenue and Veterinary Officer	} Dr. L. A. Andrade
Head of Agricultural Department	
	... R. N. Lyne
Superintendent of Crown property	... Major C. E. Bagnall
Secretary to 1st minister	... F. W. Durand
Assistant Collector of Customs	... W. B. Swinerd
Assistant Collectors of Pemba	H. Lister and R. Gunning
Assistant Port Officer	... S. Bardo
Officer in charge of Waki property	... A. Farre
Medical Officer, Pemba	... Dr. Mackenzie
Legal Adviser	... G. H. Mead
Registrar	... Cursetji Cowasji
Sanitary Inspector	... Sorabji Manockji
Asst. Medical Officer	... Dr. Narriman
Post Master	... E. Baretto
Police Inspector	... Maneckji Bomanji

The Protectorate extends over the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the adjacent islets with the territorial waters thereof. The islands lie between lat.  $4^{\circ} 50'$  N. and  $7^{\circ}$  S. at a distance of some fifteen to thirty miles from the coast of German East Africa. Zanzibar town is  $39^{\circ} 10'$  E. of Greenwich. The area of Zanzibar is 625 square miles, and of Pemba 369 square miles. The population, which is composed of a large variety of nationalities, is estimated at 250,000: Swahilis, Arabs, and Indians are the most numerous; there are also considerable colonies of Goanese and Greeks, and representatives of most of the other races, both of Europe and the far East.

The chief town is Zanzibar, population about 60,000, situated on the S. W. side of Zanzibar island. The harbour, though little

more than an open roadstead, affords good anchorage in all weather for ships of even the largest size. Opposite the town, at a distance of some three miles, lies Prison Island, on which a quarantine station has been established, which is maintained by the Zanzibar Government, the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Railway.

Zanzibar, or "Sanguibar" as it was originally called, first became known to the western world through the voyages of the Portuguese discoverers in the fifteenth century. After passing successively under Portuguese and Arab dominion it eventually became subject to the Imams of Muscat. About 1837, Seyid Said, Imam of Muscat, moved his Court from Muscat to Zanzibar. This was the first step towards the complete separation of the two countries, which finally took place in 1856 on Seyid Said's death, when he was succeeded by his son Majid. A British Consul was first appointed to Zanzibar in 1840. From that date onward the influence of England has steadily increased while slavery has been gradually suppressed till it has practically ceased to exist.

The first move towards the restriction of slavedealing was made in 1847, when the export abroad of slaves from the countries lying between latitudes  $28^{\circ}$  N. and  $10^{\circ}$  S. was forbidden by Seyid Said.

Majid bin Said died in 1870, and was succeeded by Bargash bin Said, during whose reign, in 1886, Great Britain entered into a treaty of "Friendship, Commerce and Navigation," which secured to her rights of extritoriality and of holding British Courts of Justice and the treatment of "the most favoured nation" in matters of commerce.

In 1890, at the Brussels Conference, Great Britain proclaimed a Protectorate over the Sultan's dominions, then consisting of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and a strip of coast line north of the Um'ba river, which had been leased to the Imperial British East Africa Company. In the same years the Sultan Ali bin Said, published a decree absolutely forbidding all traffic in slaves.

In 1896, on the death of Sultan, Hamed bin Thwain, there was an attempted usurpation of the throne by Seyid Khalid who seized and held the palace with a body of armed followers. On his refusing to surrender, the town was bombarded by the British Fleet at anchor in the harbour; Seyid Khalid took refuge in the

German Consulate, whence he afterwards retired to German East Africa, and Hamoud bin Mohamed was made Sultan.

In 1901 General Sir Lloyd Mathews, who had been for many years Commander of the Sultan's forces, and afterwards Prime Minister, died, and Mr. A. S. Rogers, formerly Sub-Commissioner at Lamu in the East Africa Protectorate, was appointed in his place early in 1902. In July of the same year Sultan Hamoud bin Mohamed died, and his son Ali bin Hamoud, aged 17 years, was proclaimed Sultan under the Regency of Mr. Rogers, until he should attain the age of 21.

Zanzibar is the great distributing centre for the trade of the East coast of Africa. There is an *ad valorem* import duty of 5 per cent., but goods can be landed and re-exported within six months free of duty.

The chief products of the islands themselves are cloves and copra, and experiments lately made by the Government on a large scale at Dunga prove that vanilla could be profitably grown.

1904.			£.
Imports	...	...	1,613,947
Exports	...	...	1,575,273
Total Revenue...	...	...	183,537
Total Expenditure	...	...	150,213

A large proportion of the trade is with Cutch, and the currency is the Indian Rupee. Banking is done by a branch of the National Bank of India.

There are four regular Lines of steamers running between Europe, Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa, *viz.* :

The British India Steam Navigation Co. which in addition to the monthly mail service connecting with the P. & O. at Aden run a direct steamer every month from London.

The German East Africa line fortnightly to and from Hamburg. Agents German East Africa Line.

The Messageries Maritimes monthly to and from Marseilles.

The Austrian Lloyd monthly to and from Trieste.

The German East Africa Line and the British India also run to and from Bombay, Rangoon and Seychelles.

In addition to the regular lines of steamers there is a large abow traffic between Cutch and the Persian Gulf in the North and the Comore Islands and Madagascar in the South.

Postal rates to London not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 1 anna, cables direct to Great Britain, Rs. 1-14 per Word.

To Mombasa, 6 annas per Word.

The pioneer of missionary enterprise in Zanzibar was the Rev. Dr. Krapf, of the Church Missionary Society, but he did little more than visit Zanzibar, his life's work being devoted to the mainland. In 1894 Bishop Tozer and Dr. Steere, of the Universities Mission, arrived and commenced their labours. In 1873 the foundation stone of the present cathedral was laid on the site of the old slave market, which was closed that year. The cathedral was first used on Christmas Day 1879.

The present Bishop of Zanzibar is the Right Rev. Dr. Hine. The Universities Mission has stations at the following places: Mkunazini, Kiungana, Mazinini, Kilimani, and Mbweni on the Island of Zanzibar, and at Weti in Pemba. There are also two French Missions at work, the "White" and the "Black" Fathers; and the Society of Friends has a station at Pemba.

The islands are included in the Roman Catholic See of North Zanzibar, of which Monseigneur Allgeyer titular Bishop of Sicily, is bishop.

The climate is not considered healthy for Europeans, but of late years the conditions of life have been much improved. The town is kept clean, and there is a good water supply laid on with many stand-pipes, which is brought in pipes from a spring about three miles distant.

There are good roads on the island of Zanzibar for riding, and bicycling. A golf course and cricket ground have been laid out on the "Mnazi Mmoja" an open stretch of ground on the sea front, adjoining the town. The average annual rainfall is 65 inches. The average mean temperature is 80.

## THE FOLLOWING ARE THE EXISTING LIGHTS.

Name.	Lat.	Long.	Colour.	Character.	Period of System.	Miles seen in clear weather	Height in feet above high water	Order of Light.	Position.
Chumbe	6° 17'	39° 12' 1"	White	Fl.	10 sec.	17		4th	West side
Zanzibar	6° 10'	39° 11' 2"	Red	F.					Landing place Southward of Ras Shangani
Zanzibar			Green	F.					Landing place Northward of Shangani
Lt. Vessel	6° 10'	39° 12' 1"	Red	F.	2	12	116	4th	North channel
Mungopani	5° 57'	31° 11' 1"	White	F.					Cliff Northward of village
Mwana Mwana	5° 45'	39° 13' 1"	White	Rev.	30 sec.	13	75	4th	North extremity of island
Ras Nungwe	5° 43'	39° 18' 1"	White	F.	12	12	55	5th	North end
Ras Kigomacha	5° 52' 30"	39° 40' 28"	Red & White	Fl.	10 sec.	18	125	3rd	Pemba island

Note.—Two red lights are shown from the mainmast of the wreck "Glasgow."

All his Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in Zanzibar for the hearing and determination of suits, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property or in relation thereto, is exercised according to the provisions of the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1897 and 1903.

The Indian Penal, Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure Codes are in force, and certain Indian Acts have been applied. The Consul-General has further power under the order in Council to make "King's Regulations," with the approval of the Secretary of State. In cases not covered by the Order in Council, Applied Acts, or King's Regulations, English Common and Statute law, as in force at the commencement of the order is applicable.

The Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Court is derived from "The Consular Courts (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1894," and "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890."

The Court consists of a Judge and two assistant Judges who have similar powers in civil matters, while in criminal matters the Judge has the powers of a Sessions Judge under the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and the assistant Judges those of District Magistrates under the same Codes. Appeals in both civil and criminal matters lie from the Court at Zanzibar to the High Court at Bombay. In Pemba there is a subordinate Court from which appeals lie to the Court Zanzibar.

Cases in which the plaintiff is a protected British subject and the defendant a subject of the Sultan are heard in the "Court of Delegated Jurisdiction," constituted under the Treaty of 1886: in which one of the Judges sits on behalf of the Sultan.

The right of jurisdiction acquired by France, Italy and Portugal under their treaties with Zanzibar has during the past year been surrendered and transferred to H. B. M. Court and arrangements are now in progress under which the jurisdiction enjoyed by the remaining treaty Powers will also be transferred.

"The Eastern African Protectorate (Court of Appeal) Order in Council, 1902," created a Court of Appeal for the Protectorates of East Africa, Uganda and British Central Africa. The Appeal from this Court lies to His Majesty the King in Council. The members of this Court, which habitually sits at Zanzibar, are the Judge and Assistant Judges of H. B. M. Court for Zanzibar and the Judges of the High Courts of the said Protectorates. H. B. M. Judge of Zanzibar is the President of the

Court, and arranges the sittings of the Courts in both Civil and Criminal matters.

Judge H. B. M. Court	... Lindsey Smith
Assist. Judge	... J. W. Murison
Second Assist. Judge	... A. R. Vincent
Judge of Subordinate Court Pemba	... J. P. Farler
Registrar H. B. M. Court	... Bomonji Talati

---

### PRACTISING PLEADERS.

Mr. H. Lascari (Barrister); Mr. Gerald H. Mead (Solicitor); Mr. Framroze P. Doctor (Barrister); Mr. H. Fitzgerald Reece (Barrister); Merwanji R. Boyce (Barrister); Mr. D. V. Pereira (Barrister); Mr. Framji D. Rabadina (Pleader); Mr. Byramji J. Karai (Pleader).

---

### DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR STAFF.

CAVE, Basil Shillito.—Appointed His Majesty's Vice-Consul in the British Sphere in East Africa, situated to the north of the German sphere, to reside at Mombasa, March 20th, 1891; Consul in the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to reside at Zanzibar. June 1st, 1895; C. B., January 1st, 1897; Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, June, 23rd, 1896 to January 1st, 1897; October 14th, to December 17th, 1897; February 14th to March 18th, 1898; April 11th, to December 10th, 1899; October 9th, to December 27th, 1900; March 5th, to April 3rd, 1901; July 20th, to August 22nd, 1901; November 23rd, 1901 to February 27th, 1902; and July 27th, to October 23rd, 1902; Honorary Member of the Council of the East Africa Protectorate, June 23rd, 1896 to January 1st, 1897; and April 11th, to December 10th, 1899; and Acting President, October 14th, to December 17th, 1897; Consul-General for Zanzibar. June 1903; Protectorate Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar & Consul-General, German East Africa June 1904.

SINCLAIR, John Houston.—Ed. at Isle of Wight College; Colonial Audit Branch of Exchequer and Audit Department, December, 1893; Local Auditor, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Railway, December 1895; H. M. Vice-Consul, Zanzibar, April 8th, 1903; Acting Agent Consul-General &



Acting Consul-General for G. E. A. Nov. 1903 to June 1904, and from Feb. to May 1905.

**VENABLES, Henry Cavendish.**—Several as Secretary to the Commissioner charged with the negotiations at Lisbon for the renewal of the Commercial Treaty between British India and the Portuguese possessions in India, July 1891 to February, 1892; employed in the Consulate General at Antwerp, from February 1st, 1893; Vice-Consul at Antwerp, December 30th, 1897; resigned, October 10th, 1900; H. M. Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, September 1st, 1901. Acting Agent and Consul General 23rd, Jan. to 14th, February 1905.

**JOHNSTONE, Henry Beresford.**—Ed. Wellington College and Merton College, Oxford; B.A. honours in History; appointed A. D. O. in B. C. Africa 1896; and transferred to E. A. Protectorate 1898; Acting Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, Jan.-May, 1900; nominated Vice-Consul Tunis, June 17, 1901; passed an exam. and appointed to that post Oct. 14, 1901; Acting Consul-General at Tunis, Sept. 2 to Nov. 23, 1902, May 24 to 31 and Aug. 11 to Nov. 13, 1903; transferred to Zanzibar as one of H. B. M.'s Vice-Consuls, May, 1905.

**CHARLESWORTH, Francis, C. B., C. M.**—Appointed Agency Physician, 1887.

### AGENCY CLERICAL STAFF.

**TALATI, Hormasji Nowroji.**—Acting second Clerk, October 1882; appointed third clerk, February 1884; promoted second clerk and Chief Accountant, October 1894; promoted to be Head Clerk, April 1st, 1898.

**AYRTON, Framroaz Shapoorji.**—Employed as extra clerk in the Agency October 1891; appointed 3rd clerk 1894; promoted to be 2nd clerk April 1898.

**BAZARMASTER, Cursedjee Dinshaw.**—Uganda Account and Correspondence Clerk October, 1894; appointed 3rd clerk, April 1st, 1898.

**SALIM bin Azan.**—Employed at Zanzibar Agency 1874, Assistant Interpreter; appointed head interpreter 1887.

**SALEH bin Ali.**—Candidate Interpreter 1890; appointed Assistant clerk and Arabic writer October 1894.

## JUDICIAL.

**LINDSEY, Smith.**—Ed. at Dulwich College and at Morat and Liège ; joined the Middle Temple 1889 ; Real and Personal Law Scholar 1891 ; Common and Criminal Law Scholar 1891 and 1892 ; called to the Bar June 1892 ; joined the Oxford Circuit Deputy Recorder for Sandwich 1899-1901 ; Assistant Judge of H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar ; one of the Judges of the High Court for East Africa, Aug. 14, 1901 ; Member of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa 1902 ; Acting Judge H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar, April-Oct., 1902 ; appointed Judge of H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar, and President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, Feb., 1904 ; also, Chief Judge of H. H. the Sultan's Delegated Court.

**MURISON, James William.**—Ed. at St. Olave's and Trinity Hall Cambridge, 1891-95 ; Classical Scholar, 1891 ; Classical Tripos (honours,) 1894 ; Law Tripos (honours,) 1895 ; B.A. and LL. B., 1895 ; Student, Middle Temple, 1893 ; called 1896 ; Chancery Bar, 1896-1902 ; Registrar and Principal Registrar of Documents, East Africa Protectorate, October 1st, 1902 ; Town Magistrate Mombasa, March 10th 1904 ; Second Assistant Judge, H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar, and a member of His Majesty's Court of appeal for Eastern Africa April 19th, 1904 ; Senior Assistant Judge 21st. March 1905 ; Acting Judge 22nd March 1905 ; till September 23rd.

**VINCENT, Arthur Rose.**—Ed. Wellington College, College de France, Paris, and Trinity College, Dublin ; B.A. First Class, King's Inn Dublin ; First Class Final Law Exam., Irish Bar, Munster Circuit ; appointed Town Magistrate, Kisumu, June 29, 1903 ; Town Magistrate, Mombasa, June 29, 1904 ; Crown Advocate, B. E. A., March 15, 1905 ; Second Assistant Judge, H. B. M. Court, Zanzibar ; and a Member of H. M.'s Court of Appeal for British E. Africa, March 28, 1905.

**TALATI, Bomanji Dhunjibhoy.**—Head clerk and Accountant to H. M. Agency, October 20th, 1874 ; promoted to be Registrar, H. M. Court for Zanzibar, August 1897.

## CLERICAL STAFF.

### H.B.M. Court and H.B.M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Zanzibar.

Accountant and Cashier	... Shavakshaw Bomanji Talati.
Summons Clerk	... Bomanji Pallonji Talati.

Gujrati Interpreter	... Rustomji F. Nariman
Goanese Interpreter	... Francis Phillip.
Swahili Interpreter	... Khamis bin Tembo.
Swahili Interpreter	... Khalfan bin Othman.

### **H. R. M. Subordinate Court, Pemba.**

Court Clerk	... A. F. Alamshaw.
-------------	---------------------

### **H. H. Delegated Court.**

Accountant	... Shavakshaw Bomanji Talati.
Arabic Interpreter	... Salim bin Azan.
Bailiff	... Abas bin Ibrahim.

### **NAMES OF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.**

- 1840—1857, Col. Hamerton.  
 1858—1860, Col. C. P. Rigby.  
 1861—1862, Col. Lew's Pelly.  
 1863—1867, Col. Playfair.  
 1867—1872, Mr. Henry Churchill.  
 1873—1887, Sir J. Kirk, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.  
 1887—1888, Major (afterwards Sir Claude) Macdonald.  
 1888—1890, Col. Sir C. B. Euan Smith, K. C. B.  
 1891—1893, Sir Gerald Portal, K. C. B.  
 1893—1894, Mr. (afterwards Sir Rennell) Rodd.  
 1894—1900, Sir A. Hardinge, K. C. M. G., C. B.  
 1900—1901, Mr. Basil S. Cave, C. B.  
     1901, Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K. C. M. G., C. B.  
     1904, Mr. Basil S. Cave, C. B.

### **FOREIGN CONSULAR CORPS RESIDENT IN ZANZIBAR.**

- PORTUGAL.—General F. de Castro, Consul-General; M. F. de Castro, Vice-Consul; A. Fernandez, Chanceller.  
 ITALY.—Le Commandeur L. Mercatelli, Consul-General; M. le Chevalier Antonio Fares, Officielle Coloniale.  
 GERMANY.—Freiherr Ostman von der Leye, Consul; P. Zintgraf Dragoman.  
 AMERICAN.—F. MacMaster, Consul.  
 FRANCE.—Paul Ottavi Consul; A. Henriet, Vice-Consul.  
 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—F. Götz, Consul.  
 BELGIUM.—F. Wohrer, Consul; P. Elot, Vice-Consul.

Names of Sultans of Zanzibar.	Dates of their deaths.
Seyid Said bin Sultan bin Hamed ...	1856
„ Majid bin Said bin Sultan ...	1870
„ Barghash bin Said bin Sultan ...	1888
„ Khalifa bin Said bin Sultan ...	1890
„ Ali bin Said bin Sultan ...	1893
„ Hamed bin Thwa'ni bin Sultan ...	1896
„ Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said bin Sultan.	1902

Seyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said, the present Sultan.

## SWAHILI EXAMINATION.

March 15th 1902.

*Time allowed 3 hours.*

### 1. Translate into Swahili:—

Without permission it is forbidden to cut down or injure any tree which grows within an hour and a half's walk of the Court-house at Nairobi or within half an hour's walk on each side of the Railway.

This permission will be obtained from the District Officer, or if the Railway is the owner of the land, from one of the Europeans of the Railway.

If any person without permission cuts down or injures any tree within the boundaries aforesaid, he shall be imprisoned up to two months or fined up to twenty rupees for every tree cut down or injured, or he will be both imprisoned and fined.

If any trees are found in the possession of a person who has no permission to cut them, they shall be seized when that person is found guilty.

Trees will be sold by the District Officer to any person who wishes to buy them.

### 1. Translate into English:—

Kwa Bwana A. C. Hollis, Mwandika siri wa Commissioner

wa Sirkali tukufu ya Kingreza.

Bwana,

Kwa unyonge wote naomba kwa fadhili yako unene na Commissioner kwa khabari ya rupia mbili juu ya mshahara wangu imenipasa kupata killa siku. Nilizipata toka mwanzo wa safari zangu pamoja na Bwana Hardinge katika mwaka wa 1896 hatta 1900.

Katika mwezi wa September uliopita nalisikia kama rupia hizo mbili sitapawa tena. Niliona kheri kumwandikia Bwana Cave anene na Commissioner, kwa sababu yeye yupo zamani Unguja, naye anijua sana.

Bwana Cave akanena na Commissioner. Kiisha akanijibu kama Commissioner amenena atanipa rupia mbili kama kwanza, au atalipa hesabu ya safari yangu. Nikamwambia kama afadhali nikubali rupia mbili kwa sababu sitaweza kufanya hesabu kwa killa kitu nitakachonunua. Akanena, vema.

Hivi juzi nimemwandikia Mr. Hormusji anene na Bwana Cave atoe ruksa aniletee rupia miteen, naye akanijibu kama ninene na Commissioner.

Sasa, Bwana, toka nalipokuja hapa katika East Africa Protectorate ninatumia rupia, ninakopa kwa rafiki zangu, nami ninawiwa karibu ya rupia miteen u khamsein. Fetha hizi nimetumia katika gharama zangu siku nalizokaa hapa.

Mshahara wangu ni rupia mia na khamisa u thelathin, nazo zote zinatumika Unguja kula mwezi hivi:—

Rupia sitini kwa matumizi ya nyumbani ;

Rupia sitini kwa ujira wa kusoma ndugu yangu Misri.

Zimebaki rupia khamstashara zinalipwa deni zangu Unguja.

Naomba kwako, Bwana, unene na Commissioner kama hali yangu ni hii ; kama nisipolipwa fetha hii sijui lakufanya. Hali yangu thaifu kabisa, nami ni mtumishi wa Sirkali tokea zamani.

M'ngu atakusayidia kama utakavyo nisayidia.

Nami nitabaki,

Bwana

Mtumishi wako mwenyi kheri,

Fulani bin Fulani.

3. Translate into English:—

TANGAZO. :—

Mimi ninafanya sabuni killa namna kama zitokazo Ulaya. Tena ninauza rahisi kwa sababu nazifanya mwenyewe. Sabuni

yangu nzuri, yatakasa nguo upesi sana kwa sababu ninatumia mafuta ya nazi mengi. Kwa hiyo hatta nguo hazipasuki upesi.

Nineza jumla hatta reja reja; atakaye aje aniulize.

Fundi wa Sabuni.

C. Semlin.

4. Compose a speech in Swahili (lasting about ten minutes) which you would deliver if sent to a native village to invite the inhabitants to send a deputation to attend the coronation festivities. Explain what is the meaning of a coronation, and point out that the ceremony must be deferred for a year after the death of the last sovereign, that the festivities will be celebrated in Mombasa, and that His Majesty's Commissioner wishes deputations of Swahilis and other natives to proceed there in order that a representative meeting of the inhabitants of the Protectorate be gathered together to take part in the rejoicings.

N. B.—Taji—a crown; kuvika taji—to crown; kutawaza—to enthrone.

### March 14th 1903.

*Time allowed 3 hours.*

1. Translate into Swahili:—

This Order is called "The village Headmen Order." If the Commissioner grants permission, the Sub-Commissioner of Nairobi may direct any native in his province to be the official headman of any village.

A headman must keep order in his village and clean and make new the roads.

If anybody is killed or robbed or beaten in or near a village and the person who did the action cannot be discovered, the Sub-Commissioner may fine the headman of the village unless he can prove that his people could not have prevented it.

The Commissioner may allow any headman to hear and determine petty native cases.

Should the Commissioner wish it, a headman will be paid from money collected from the inhabitants of his village.

2. Translate into English:—

Mpenzi Sahiba,

Salaam kwangu, wabaadu ya salaam, naona yakuwa ni siku nyingi tokea nalipokuarifiha habari zangu.

Wajua yakuwa tulikaa mji Mombasa, hatta mwezi mosi wa mfunguo mosi tukaadhimu safari ya kuja zetu barra. Tukaingia katika gari la moshi tukaja hatta mahala paitwa Nairobi. Hapo tukashuka, tukakaa muda wa siku chache, hatta baadaye tukashika safari yetu vile vile ya gari la moshi, hatta mahala paitwa Nakuru. Pale tukashuka. Siku ya pili tukafunga safari ya miguu, tukaenenda, hatta alasiri tukakuta mto wa maji, tukatua, hapo tukapanga kambi na mahema tukapiga; tukalala. Hatta assubui na mapema, tukaamka tukafungafunga mizigo, marra tukashika njia; tukaenenda zetu. Hiyo ndio iliokuwa kazi yetu ya siku nyingi.

Zaidani ya hayo, kwa kulla kambi mabwana hutoka, wakaeenenda kuwinda nyama. Bassi, kwa nyama waliojaliwa kupiga hutuletea kambini, ikawa fadhili kubwa sana kwa msafara wote; kwani karibu hapana siku tusiokula nyama ya mwitu.

Tulipokwisha safiri muda wa siku sita, tukawasili nchi ya Mbaringo, nchi ya Wasuku. Lakini mbele ya kufika mjini, tulikuwa hatuna buddi kwanza kupita katika mbuga na uwanda kubwa sana. Naona zamani hizo za Wazee mbuga hii yote ilikuwa ziwa moja kwa moja hatta Mbaringo yenyewe, lakini sasa, sehemu kubwa imekauka kwa jua,

Baada yakupita nchi hiyo, tukaja zeta hatta Bomani, nako ni mlimani, ni mahala pema, wallakini si pakupendeza sana.

Ee, Sahiba! marra tulipofika tu, kulishuka umati wa watu ndio wenyeji wa nchi hiyo, waitwao Wasuku, walikuja na miku ki na rungu na ngao zao; ili kumwamkia bwana Mkubwa Baluozzi. Marra wakaanza kuteza na kufanya kama nyama wakali, nao ni wauchi kana siku walipozaliwa. Hatta alasili wakapewa zawadi ya ng'ombe mzima wakaenda zao. Na sisi, hatta alasiri ya siku ya pili tukashika njia ya kurudi, tukapita njia ile ile tuliojia, hatta tukawasili Nakuru.

Hapo tukajipakia garini vivyo tukaja zetu hatta Naibasha, pale tukashuka, tukalala. Hatta alasiri ya siku ya pili tukashika njia ya kupanda barra tena. Safari hii tulipita katika mbuga na uwanda kubwa kubwa, hatta tukapanda katika milima yenyi bardi kana barafu. Toka kule tukaja zetu hatta Bomani; nalo Boma zuri, limejengwa kilimani mahala peupe sana, katika nchi ya Wakikuyu.

Hapa tukapumzika kadiri ya siku, hatta siku ya pili mohana tukang'oa, tukaaja zetu mwitu kwa mwitu na milima kwa milima, hatta tukafika Naibasha vile vile. Tukakuta gari tayari, tukaqipakia, tukaaja zetu mjini hapa Nairobi.

Hizi ndio habari zetu, na sasa lazima nasimama hapa.  
Wasalaam.

Wakatabahu il-barua, Sahiba yako wa daima.

(Sahihi) Hamisi bin Bakari.

3. Translate into English:—

Iko hadidhi ya Kibondei, watu husema, kuna n lege wawili mume na mke, majina yao hutwa Nkaang'ango. Ndege hao hawali siku zote hukaa kimya, nao hutembea wawili wawili mume na mke; siku za kulia kwao zikitimia ndipo hunya mvua kubwa sana, hujaza mita na milima hufurika maji, miti ilio mikubwa hung'oka kwa nguvu ya mvua. Na ndege hulia vile vile, hatta wanaponyamaza ndipo mvua nayo huanuka ilawa jua.

4. Write down a speech in Swahili lasting about ten minutes which you would deliver if explaining to the natives of your district the objects of the Nairobi Agricultural and Horticultural Show. Describe to them the nature of the exhibits, call upon them to enter for the prizes, and tell them that the freight on anything sent from a distance to Nairobi will be partly or wholly paid.

---

**March 5th 1904.**

*Time allowed 3 hours.*

1. Translate into Swahili:—

After to-day no dancing or drumming will be permitted between the hours of 9 p.m. and sunrise in any street or open space of this town.

Any person wishing to hold a dance must first obtain a permit in writing from the Collector who may grant or withhold permission as he wishes.

Rs. 2 will be charged for every permit for a Ngoma ya Pepo, and Rs. 1 for every other dance. But no fee will be charged for a Maulidi.

Any person obtaining a permit for a dance will be responsible that the people who attend do not fight or make a disturbance, and in the event of disturbance taking place unless such person can show that he took every precaution\* he will be held responsible.



No person may walk in the streets of this town between 10 a.m. and sunrise unless provided with a lamp or lantern, and if the police meet anybody not so provided, they may arrest him.

Any person convicted of a breach of this Ordinance will be imprisoned or fined up to Rs. 200.

*N.B.*—To take precautions = kujibathari.

2. Translate into English :—

Iljenab Ilmuheb Bwana Mkubwa, Baluozi Sir C. Eliot,

Wabaadu, tumekuja kwako sababu ya hali zetu na makazi yetu, na mashaka yetu tuliyonayo, illi tukujulishe.

Tumeandikiwa ushuru, ndio, kwa killa mnazi wa kugema tembo, kutoa rupia hamtashara; na kutozwa killa kibaba cha tembo pesa, ikiwa kibaba cha pese nane pia hutozwa pesa.

Naswi, lolote tuambiwalu na Serkali hatuwezi kulizuia, kwani sisi ni Rayia, na wewe ndiwe mtu mkuu wa Serkali, mwenyi kuangalia milki ya Waingreza ilio katika Afrika.

Labda hujui uthaifu wetu, bassi twakupa habari, ndio, twaomba kwako, mambo hayo utuondolee kwani tuthaifu kabisa, na sisi masikini.

Nyumba ya mtu ikiwa mbovu, hatuwezi kuiwaka tena, kwani Serkali hutuambia vunja, nyumba ile ni mbovu, naswi kwa kukosa ijara ya kuwapa wenyi kuivunja, hatuwezi kuivunja.

Na haya tunayokuarifu, killa Baluozi ajaye hapa atujua umasikini wetu. Bassi Bwana twaomba kwako, utuondolee mambo haya.

Na hilo tembo halitutoshi kwa chakula, kwani tembo la pesa kumi huku Lamu, Mombasa huwezi kupata pesa arobaini.

Na zayidi ya habari, tumeandikiwa yakuwa mtu akioa, hutoa rupia, na akiwata mke hutozwa rupia mbili; naswi juu ya mambo haya ya kuoa hatujafahamu wala hakuna mtu atozwaye katika ufalme huu, illa twaona juu yetu sisi hutozwa.

Na sasa twaomba kwako, utuondolee mambo haya yalio mazito, utufanye kana hali ya wenyeji wengine wa milki hii.

Naswi tumefurahi sana tulipopata habari yakuwa wewe mwenyewe utakuja hapa, na zayidi tutafurahika tutakapokuona; illi tupate kukueleza hali yetu na mambo tuliyoandikiwa.

Naswi twajua yakuwa killa jambo waweza kututendea.

Wakatabahu barua,  
Fullani bin fullani.

## 3. Translate into English :—

**Punda na Chumvi.**

Mtu alikwenda na punda kununua chumvi. Walipokuwa wakisudi, punda akaona, mzigo wake mzito. Hata akipita mtoni, akaanguka, chumvi kikayeyuka; punda akaona mzigo umekuwa mwepesi. Akafurahi sana; na walipokwenda mara ya pili, akaanguka makusudi kuko huko; chumvi kikapotea. Mwenyewe akiona busara ya punda, hanunui tena chumvi, akaleta mchanga tu. Punda akaanguka mtoni, mchanga ukapata maji; hata alipotoka, akaona, mzigo wake umezidi sana kuwa mzito, akatubu.

4. Write down a speech which you will make if called upon to tell the natives of your district that European settlers were about to take up land in their neighbourhood. Inform them that all native rights will be reserved, and that they will be left with sufficient land for their crops and for pasturage. Point out to them the advantages of having white man amongst them as they will find a market for their produce and will receive wages if they engage themselves as labourers, gardeners or herdsmen.

---

**March 18th 1905.**

*Time 3 hours.*

**TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI.****FORBIDDEN DISTRICTS ORDINANCE.**

The Commissioner may declare any district to be closed to all travellers.

No person shall enter a closed district except :—

- (a) Natives of the district.
- (b) Public Officers.
- (c) Persons to whom the Commissioner has granted permission and given a license.

The Commissioner may give permission to any person to enter a closed district, and may, if he think fit, order that person to furnish a security.

The Commissioner may at any time withdraw a license.

Any person entering a closed district without license will be fined up to Rs. 1,000 or imprisoned up to two months.

The Commissioner may recover any expenditure incurred by the Administration in rendering assistance to a license from the security furnished by him.

## TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

## ADABU YA MWALIMU NA MWANAFUNZI WAKE.

Adabu ya kwanza: Ukiwa kwa mwalimu wako, sharti uwe kama mtumwa. Kama kazi, atakayokutuma mwalimu wako lazima uikubali.

Adabu ya pili: mwanafunzi assubuhi na jioni kwenda kwa mwalimu wake kumwamkua na kumwaga.

Adabu ya tatu: mke wa mwalimu wako umfanye kama mama yako ajapokuwa ni kijana.

Adabu ya nne: ukimwona mwalimu wako katika njia amechukua kitu, lazima umpokee.

Adabu ya tano: kama umefuatana na mwalimu wako, wewe usiwe mbele, mwalimu akawa nyuma.

Adabu ya sita: mwalimu iwapo amesafiri, akirudi katika nji, marra uenende ukamwamkie.

Adabu ya sata: ikiwa anazunguza na watu, usimkate maneno yake mbele za watu.

Adabu ya nane: mtu aliye mwalimu, asiyekuwa mwalimu, wako, sharti umheshimu.

Adabu ya tissia: rafiki wa mwalimu wako, umpe hesbima kana mwalimu wako.

Adabu ya kumi: kikao anachokaa mwalimu wako, usikikalie illa iwapo hayupo amekuachia chuo kusomesha.

Adabu ya edashara: mwalimu wako akipita, panapo watu, akitoa salaam, utikie kwa hesbima na kusimama.

Adabu ya thenashara: usikae katika baraza ukamteta mwalimu wako.

## TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI.

- 1 How far is it from Nairobi to Kikuyu?
- 2 How long is it since your grandfather died?
- 3 You must pay 10% customs duty at the Custom House.
- 4 What is your religion, are you a Christian or Mahomedan?
- 5 You will sell this property by auction, pay the wives their dowers, and divide the balance between the heirs.

Write in Swahili a letter of instructions of at least one sheet of foolscap which you would give a clerk if leaving him in charge of a camp where there are number of loads to be forwarded to a distant station. Mention should be made of the porters to be engaged, the food and advances to be given them, the selection of a headman, the issuing of guns and ammunition, etc.

# LIST OF EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

---

## A.

Abbott, E. K.	... Nairobi
Addoms, W. H.	... Voi
Ainsworth, J.	... Sub-Commissioner, Nairobi
Ainsworth, J. B.	... Kericho
Allen, B. G.	... Nairobi
" R.	... Entebbe
" R. C.	
Ambrosini, L.	... Kisumu
Anderson, A. G. W.	... Mombasa
" C.	...
" R. D.	... Entebbe
" R. T. H.	... Nairobi
Andersen, J. J.	... Kipini
Archer, G. F.	... Baringo
" J. F. E.	... Entebbe
Armitstead, C. A.	... Nairobi
Armstrong, C. B.	... Morendat
Arnold, W.	... Mombasa
Ashley, J. W.	... Mbagathi River
Ashton, J.	... Kamiti River
Atkinson, G. E.	... Elburgon
" E.	...
Attwood, C.	... Kijabi
Andren, Revd. J. M.	... Bura
Augustiny, Revd. J.	... Myambani
Aylmer, L.	... Kismayu

## B.

Bacon, Capt. C. R. K.	... Nairobi
Bagge, S. S.	... Kisumu
Bagshawe, A. G.	... Entebbe
Bailey, J. A.	... Mombasa
Bailey, Capt. J. H.	... Kismayu
Baines, D. L.	... Jinja
Baker, C. J.	... Jinja
" F. S.	... Homestead, Nairobi
" G. S.	... Nairobi
Baldari, L.	... Mombasa

Barbour, J.	... Morendat
Bargery, J. E.	... Entebbe
Barlow, A. R.	... Kiambu
Barnes, H. C. E.	... Mombasa
Barrett, Capt. W. E. H.	... Nairobi
Barth, J. W.	... Mombasa
Bartholomew, E. D.	... Kangundo
Baskerville, Revd. G. K.	... Mukono
Batey, H. C.	... Nairobi
Battiscombe, E.	... Nyeri
Becher, K.	... Lamu
Beall, A. H.	... Nairobi
Bell, H. F. G.	... Mombasa
Bennett, E. E. S.	... Entebbe
Bennett Revd P. A.	... Nairobi
"    P. S.	... Ruiru River Kiambu
Bent, W. S.	... Fort Smith
Bentley, J.	... Naivasha
Berry, L. D.	... Mombasa
Bertagner, Revd. Father	... Limuru
Berthold, F.	... Mombasa
Bertie Smith, A. E.	... Entebbe.
Biffen, E. H.	... Nairobi
Billings, R.	... "
Binks, H.	... Limuru
Binns, Revd H. K.	... Freretown
Black, A. L.	... Naivasha
Blackburn, Dr.	... Kamiosi
Bland, R. G.	... Nairobi
Blank, C.	... "
Bloch, A. L.	... Limuru
Boazman, H.	... Entebbe
Bocking, A.	... Lamu
Bodeker, H. A.	... Nakuru
Boileau, E. K.	... Nairobi
Boileau, Major J.	... Nairobi
de Boltz, W. H.	... Entebbe
Bond, Dr. A.	... Kabarole
Bone, W.	... Mbarara
Bonham-Carter, A. T.	... Mombasa
Bool, E. A.	... Mbagathi River
Booty, A. E.	... Entebbe
Boule, Father	... Mombasa
Bowen, C.	... Mombasa

Bowker, R.	... Nairobi
Bowring C. C.	... Mombasa
Bowring W. A.	... Entebbe
Boyce, A. E.	... Jinja
Boyes, J.	... Nairobi
Boyle, A. G.	... Jinja
Bradbury, E. K.	... Entebbe
Bradney, G. P.	... Nairobi
Braidwood, J.	... "
Bramwell, W. J.	... "
Brand, E.	... Malindi
Brandt, F. R.	... Mombasa
Bremner, B. L.	... Nairobi
Brewer, Revd H. H.	... Kikise
Broadbent, C. T.	... Nairobi
Brode, H.	... Mombasa
Bromley, H.	... Mombasa
Bronsart von Schellendorf, F.	... Lucania
Brown, A.	... Entebbe
" E.	... "
Browning, S.	... Uganda
Buckland, H. W.	... Nairobi
" J. D.	... Mbarara
Buckley, Revd T. R.	... Jinja
Buisson, Father	... Mombasa
Bullock, R. E.	... Nairobi
Bunting, G.	... "
Burke, H. E. U.	... "
" Father T. N.	... Kikuyu
Burn, W. A.	... Nairobi
Burness, J.	... Mukaa
Burns, G.	... Mombasa
Burrough, H. S.	... Entebbe
Burton J.	... Nairobi.
Bush, A. G.	... Ruiru River
Butler, S. S.	... Nairobi
Bygott, H. S.	... Entebbe
Byrnes, F. M. A.	... s. s. "Juba"
Byron, R. M.	... Mombasa

## C

Caino, G. W. L.	... Limuru
" H. E. H.	... Fort Smith
" W. H. A.	... Limuru

Caine, L. E.	... Nairobi
Cameron, A.	... "
Cameron, H. A.	... Nr. Lumbwa Ry. Station
Campbell, C. H.	... Nairobi
Carougeau, M.	... Mombasa
Carter, W. M.	... Entebbe
Carveth, J. E.	... Nairobi
Casson, Rev. G. H.	... Ngogwe
Chadwick, Rev. H.	... Entebbe
Chamberlain, R.	... Elmenteita
Chambers, C.	... Nairobi
Chaplin, C.	... Naivasha
Chart, W. H.	... Kilindini
Chesnaye, G. R.	... Kiambu
Chevallier, C. L.	... Nairobi
Chilson, Rev. A. B.	... Kaimosi
Church, A. F.	... Nairobi
Clark, J. P.	... Makindu
" F. H.	... Kisumu
" P. H.	... "
Clay, B. G.	... Makindu
Clayton, Rev. H.	... Mbarara
Clifford, S.	... Entebbe
Clutterbuck, C. B.	... Njoro
Cobbett W.	... Nairobi
Cole, G.	... Naivasha
Collyer, A. J. M.	... Taveta
Combe, R. M.	... Mombasa
Connell, H. B.	... Nairobi
Cook, A. R.	... Mengo
" J. H.	... "
Coombs, T.	... Entebbe
Cooper, A. S.	... Nairobi
" D. E.	... "
" D. G.	... Njoro
" H. D.	... Nairobi
" P. W.	... Entebbe
Corbett, N. E. F.	... Machakos
Coryell, J. A.	... Nairobi
Coulson, T.	... "
Couper, S.	... Nakuru
Cowie, Capt. H.	... Nairobi
Cowley, C.	... Escarpment
Crabtree, Rev. W. A.	... Mengo

Craigie-Halkett, H. M.	... Nairobi
Crampton, D. R.	... "
Craven, Hon. R.	... "
Crawford, Rev. E. W.	... Rabai
" T. W. W.	... Kenya
" W. A.	... Limuru
Creighton, J. K.	... Nairobi
Cresswell, G. H.	... Fort Hall
Croall, D. S.	... Mombasa
" J. H.	... Kisumu
Cross, J. H.	... Nairobi
Cruickshank, A. E.	... "
Cubitt, L. H.	... Mbale
Cuffe, Capt.	... Nairobi
Cullinan, H. G.	... Limuru
Cunningham, J. F.	... Entebbe
Currie, H. A. F.	... Nairobi
Curtis, G. E.	... Eldama Ravine

## D.

Dain, C. K.	... Entebbe
Dalgairns, R. S.	... Kiu
Daniell, Rev. E. S.	... Kikise, Uganda
Dantras, E.	... Limuru
Dannholz, Rev. J.	... Mivukoni
Dashwood, C. E.	... Uganda
Davidson, H. F.	... Nairobi
Davis, G.	... Tana River
" J. H.	... Kilindini
Dawe, M. T.	... Entebbe
Deeks, S. J.	... Limuru
Delamere, Lord	... Njoro
Demaison, Rev. L. F.	... Mombasa
Densham, W. A.	... Entebbe
Dillistone, H. G.	... Mengo
Dimond, H.	... Nairobi
Dix, M. H.	... Nyando River Estate, Muhoroni
Dod, E. J.	... Mombasa
Doering, G.	... "
Dolbey, H. O.	... "
Donald, R.	... "
Doudney, H. H.	... Nairobi
Downing, Rev. L. H.	... Kijabe



Drake, J. H.  
Drought, J. J.  
Drummond,  
Duder, A. F.

Duerden, G. H.  
Duffy, J. T.  
Duir, A. B.  
" M.  
Dun, W.  
Dundas, K. R.  
Dunman, H. B.

... Mombasa  
... Molo  
... Makindu  
... Nyando River Estate,  
Muhoroni  
... Tana River  
... Kiambu  
... Limuru  
... "  
... Naivasha  
... "  
... Kamiti River

## E.

Eastwood, B.  
Eden, C. W. G.  
Edward, R.  
Edwards, J.  
Egan, J. P.  
Elias, A. H. W.  
Elliott, S.  
Ellis, S.  
" J. B.  
England, Rev. T. S.  
English J. G.  
Ennis, G. F. M.  
Espie, H. P.  
Espeut, C. V. A.  
Eustace, Capt. R. W. B.  
Evans, F. A.  
" G. W. W.  
" J.  
Evans, R. H.  
Ewart, R. M.

... Nairobi  
... Nimule  
... Mombasa  
... Naivasha  
... Mkuyu River  
... Entebbe  
... Nairobi  
... "  
... Kiambu  
... Mombasa  
... Ribe  
... Entebbe  
... Mombasa  
... "  
... Kiambu  
... Nairobi  
... "  
... "  
... Kijabe  
... Nairobi

## F.

Falloon, Rev. W. M.  
Farmer, F. A.  
Farnall, E. E.  
Farrant, R. G.  
Favre, J.  
Fein, F.  
Felix, E.  
Fetherstonhaugh, C. W.

... Nairobi  
... Kamiti River,  
... Port Florence  
... Kitui  
... Ruiraka River  
... Nairobi  
... Ruiraka River  
... Nairobi

Fenning, E. G.  
 Ferrier, W.  
 Fichat, S. C.  
 Fisher, Revd. A. B.  
 Fitzpatrick, H. F.  
 Flacke, W. A.  
 Flemmer, A. S.  
 Fletcher, D. A.  
 „ Capt. H. W.  
 „ T. B.  
 Flook, W. H.  
 Foaker, F. G.  
 Foran, W. R.  
 Forbes-Leith, J.  
 Ford, C.  
 Foster L. G. W.  
 Fotheringhame, G. D.  
 Fowler, C. W.  
 Fraser, L. R.  
 Freeman, H.  
 Frigerio, L.  
 Fruhling, A.

... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... „  
 ... Hoima  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Elmenteita  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Kasaka  
 ... Naivasha  
 ... Eldama Ravine  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... „  
 ... Eldama River  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... „  
 ... Baringo  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... „

## G.

Gailey, J. H.  
 Gain, W. A.  
 Gallagher, M.  
 Gamble, O.  
 Garrard, P.  
 Gibbons, A.  
 Giles, H. C. G.  
 Gilkison, T. T.  
 Gill, Revd. W. B.  
 Godwin, E. H.  
 Goldberg, D.  
 Goldfinch, G.  
 Goldie, W. L.  
 Goodlife, J. H.  
 Gordon, J. F. S.  
 Gorges, Lt.Col. E. H.  
 Gosling, J. T.  
 „ S. B.  
 Graham, Capt. B. R.  
 Grant, J. T.

... Nairobi  
 ... „  
 ... „  
 ... „  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Laikipia  
 ... Mityana  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Eldama Ravine  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... „  
 ... „  
 ... Kismayu  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... „  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Kikuyu

Grant, T.  
 Granville, R. K.  
 Gray, A.  
 „ A. C. H.  
 „ D.  
 „ J. H.  
 Green, M.  
 Greenslade, D.  
 Greenwood, T.  
 Grice, J.  
 Griess, W. M.  
 Griffin, S. G.  
 Griffin, W. G.  
 Griffiths, Revd. J. B.  
 Grogan, E. S.  
 Groves, D. J.  
 Gu'owsen, A.

... Hoima  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Molo  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Port Florence  
 ... Mbitini  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ...  
 ... Naivasa  
 ... Elburgon  
 ... Mazeras  
 ... Eldama Ravine  
 ... Limuru  
 ... Kiambu

## H.

Haddon, E. B.  
 Haldane, J. O.  
 Hall, C. R.  
 Hall, J. S.  
 Hall, W.  
 Hamilton, F. G.  
 Hamilton, R. W.  
 Hamshire, Revd. J. E.  
 Hannington, P. T.  
 Hannyngton, Revd. J. E. M.  
 Hanson, B. E.  
 Haran, J. A.  
 Hargreaves, E. S.  
 Harries, J.  
 Harris, H. M.  
 „ L. J.  
 Harrison, C. N. M.  
 Harrison, Lieut.-Col. E. G.  
 Hart, H. C.  
 „ R. S.  
 Hartley, C.  
 Hattersley, C. W.  
 Hawksley, A. L. H.  
 Hawthorne, J. H.  
 Haywood, C. W.

... Uganda  
 ... Fort Portal  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Kamiti Post Office  
 ... Limuru  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ...  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Iganga  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Nairobi  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... Kiambu  
 ... Nairobi  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... Kisumu  
 ... Mengo  
 ... Nairobi  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... Rumuruti

Hedinger, C. H.	... Nairobi
Hemsted, C. S.	... Kitui
" R. W.	... Kiambu
Henderson, F. L.	... Kisumu
" J. E.	... Kambui
Herne, D. E.	... Nairobi
Hertz, M.	... "
Heyer, R.	... Lamu
Hilgner, Revd. W.	... Mulango
Hill, C. A.	... Ruiraka River
" H. D.	... "
" J. K.	... Morendat
" S. R.	... Nairobi
" T. S.	... Nairobi
Hilton, T.	... Mombasa
Hinde, S. L.	... Fort Hall
Hindlip, Lord	... Njoro
Hitchings, N. J.	... Naivasha
Hobley, C. W.	... "
Hodges, A. D. P.	... Gondokoro
Hodson, J.	... Nairobi
Hofmann, Revd. J.	... Ikutha
Hold, W.	... Nairobi
Hole, Revd. E. T.	... Kaimosi
Hollis, A. C.	... Mombasa
Holmes, F. C.	... Limuru
Holstein, W.	... Mombasa
Hooper, Revd. D.	... Jilore
Hope, J. O. W.	... Kiambu
Hopton, H. C.	... Kibwezi
Horne, E. B.	... Fort Hall
" H. H.	... Nyeri
Hotchkiss, Revd. W. A.	... Kaimosi
Howarth, S. J.	... Nairobi
Howitt, T. H.	... Kiambu
Huebner, R. F. P.	... Kibwezi
Hughes, E.	... Kericho
Humphery, R. W.	... Fort Hall
Humphreys, E.	... Kumathi River
" S.	... "
Hunt, G. J.	... Mombasa
Hunter, C. S.	... Nairobi
Hurlburt, Revd. C. E.	... Kijabe
Hutchinson, H.	... Entebbe

Hyatt, G. O.  
Hyslop, R. G. B.

... Kisumu  
... Entebbe

## I.

Ievers, H. W.  
Impey, W.  
Innes, W. G. S.  
Isaac, F. W.  
Isemonger, F.

... Limuru  
... Njoro  
... Mityana  
... Nairobi  
... Entebbe

## J

Jackson, F. J.  
" W. B.  
James, G. A.  
" H.  
James-Wallace, F.  
Jenkins, E. V.  
Jervoise, G. P. V.  
Johansen, A.  
" H.  
" M.  
" O.  
Johnson, J. T. C.  
" R. W.  
" Rev. T. B.  
Johnston, C. F.  
Jones, E.  
Jones, J. E.  
Judd, W.

... Mombasa  
"  
... Nairobi  
"  
... Entebbe  
... Kericho  
... Hoima  
... Kikuyu  
"  
"  
"  
... Nairobi  
"  
... Butiti  
... Machakos  
... Nairobi  
... Malindi  
... Naivasha

## K

Kanig, Rev. G.  
Kempe, W. A.  
Kendal, G. S.  
Kenyon-Slaney, N. A.  
de Kergariou, Vicomte  
King, W. J.  
Kirkpatrick, Major, H. F.  
Kitching, Rev. A. L.  
Knapp, Rev. W. P.  
Knollys, D. C.  
Knowles, F. A.  
" F. W.

... Mulango  
... Mombasa  
... Kigwa River  
... Mombasa  
... Limuru  
... Nairobi  
... Kismayu  
... Patigo  
... Kambui  
... Entebbe  
... Mbarara  
... Nairobi

Knowles, T.	... Nairobi
" R.	...
" R. C.	...
" V.	...
Kraft, A.	... Lamu
Krieger, Rev. F. W.	... Thembigwa
Kuhn, Father A.	... Kikuyu
Kyle, F. C.	... Nairobi

## L.

Ladbury, Rev. H. B.	... Bigoma
Laight, Rev. B.	... Mombasa
Lane, C. R. W.	... Mombasa
" G.	... Fort Hall
Langenbach, E.	... Lamu
Langmore,—	... Nairobi
Latham, W.	... Kamiti River
Laughlin, Capt. C. E. H.	... Entebbe
Law, Capt. J. C.	... Nyeri
Lawson, R. M.	... Naivasha
Leakey, E. W.	... Entebbe
" F. H.	... Kampala
" Rev. H.	... Kikuyu
" Rev. R. H.	... Ndeje
Lee, H.	... Nairobi
" W.	... Naivasha
Legg, F. J.	... Mombasa
Leveson-Gower, J.	... Nairobi
Levy, A.	... Mombasa
Lewis, H. H.	... Nairobi
" R. P.	... Nairobi
Leys, N. M.	... Nairobi
Lifonti, L.	... Mombasa
Likeman, J. L.	... Muhoroni
Lindenmeyer, A.	... Mombasa
Linton, A.	... Nairobi
Lloyd, C. M.	... Mombasa
" L. H.	...
" S. M.	...
Logan, E. R.	... Nairobi
London, W.	... Nakuru
Long-Innes, C. S.	... Nairobi
Love, A.	... Mombasa
" C.	... Nairobi

Low, A.	... Kikuyu Station
Lowsley, L. D.	... Mbarara
Lowy, R.	... Mombasa
Lucas, H.	... Donyo Sabuk
"    J.	... Nairobi
Luckock, E.	... Freretown
Lutz, Rev. E.	... Bura

## M.

Mabert, A. T.	... Nairobi
Macdonald, W. H. B.	... Mombasa
Macdougall, K.	... Lamu
Macgregor, Capt. A. C. II.	... Entebbe
"    A. W.	... Kenya
"    J. G.	... Entebbe
"    N.	... Nairobi
Mackay, Capt. J. D.	... Mombasa
Mackie, W. D.	... Njoro
Mackinnon, D.	... Nairobi
"    J.	...
Maclean, A. J.	... Malindi
"    W. A.	... Nairobi
Macleod, D.	... Nairobi
"    N.	... Entebbe
Macnaghten, L. H.	... Nairobi
Macready, E. R.	... Ruiru River
Madden, R.	... Nairobi
Maddox, H. E.	... Kabarcle
Madicks, S.	... Nairobi
Magreen, F. A.	... Nairobi
Mallitte, P. O.	... Naivasha
Maloney, C.	... Nairobi
Manara, V. M.	... Kakumiro
Manley, J. F.	... Mombasa
Maples, Capt. W. E.	... Nyeri
Marcus, O.	... Mombasa
Marsden, A.	... Mombasa
Marsh, A. H.	... Kirawa River
Martin, J.	... Entebbe
Mathers, H.	... Kamuli
Maycock, Capt. F. W. O.	... Nairobi
Mayer, R. F.	... Mombasa
Mayes, W.	... Lamu

Maynard, R. A.	... Dabidi
McAlister, W.	... Kikuyu Station
McCall, W.	... Njoro
McClellan, J. W. T.	... Naivasha
McClure, H. R.	... Kisumu
McCulloch, P. W.	... Mombasa
McFerran, Capt. E. M. G.	... Entebbe
McGregor, J. W. T. S.	... Entebbe
McNaughten, F.	... Mbagathi River
" W. W.	... " "
McQueen, J.	... " "
Meinertzhagen, Capt. R.	... Nairobi
Meldon, Capt. J. A.	... Entebbe
Merton, J.	... Mbagathi River
Meyer, H.	... Lamu
Michell, C.	... Nairobi
Miersen, M.	... Lamu
Millar, Revd E.	... Mengo
Miller, R. E.	... Nairobi
" W. B.	... Kamiti River
Milliken, A. S.	... Kisumu
Milne, A. D.	... Nairobi
" S.	... Mkutha River
Milton, J. H.	... Kisumu
Mitchell, O.	... Mombasa
Moffat, R. U.	... Entebbe
Monckton, N.	... Lumba
Monson, W. J.	... Mombasa
Moore, H. W.	... Nairobi
" J. P.	... Nairobi
Morris, W. V.	... Entebbe
Morrison, A.	... Kisumu
" G. S.	... Nairobi
" R. W.	... Mombasa
Morton, F.	... Makindu
" T. A.	... Entebbe
Mostyn, Capt. J. P. L.	... Nairobi
Muhlhoff, J.	... Lamu
Muir, G. J.	... Kisumu
Muirhead, R. C.	... Kamiti River
Murray, G. H. L.	... Kisumu
Murrow, A. H.	... Mbagathi River



## N.

Nagler, L.  
 Neave, Captain C. A.  
 Neilson, J.  
 Neligan, C. W.  
 Nelson, Captain J. W.  
 Neubauer, R.  
 Newby, C.  
 Newland, V. M.  
 Nicholas, H.  
 Nicholson, Capt. W. H.  
 Nivison, R.  
 " R. G. D.  
 Northcote, G. A. S.

... Karura River  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Molo  
 ... Nyeri  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... "  
 ... Ruaraka River  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Kiambu  
 ... "  
 ... Karungu

## O.

Olivier, Capt. R. H.  
 Oorloff, E. J. H. B.  
 Ordiani, D.  
 Ormsby, S.  
 Ortlepp, A. A.  
 Oulton, J. T.  
 Outram, G. H.  
 Owen, Revd. W. E.  
 Owrid, T.

... Nairobi  
 ... Makindu  
 ... Ruaraka River  
 ... Kampala  
 ... Nakuru  
 ... Ngong  
 ... Mkuyu River  
 ... Kikoma  
 ... Ndeje

## P.

Pailthorpe, W. A.  
 Palmer, J. G.  
 Palmquist, F.  
 Pape, F. A. G.  
 Parenti, A.  
 Parkinson, J. H. W.  
 Partington, H. B.  
 Paske-Smith, R. T.  
 Patterson, J.  
 " J.  
 " W. W.  
 Peacock, W. S.  
 Peak, W. J.  
 Pearson, E. L.  
 Pelzermann, L.  
 Penny, F.

... Nairobi  
 ... Molo  
 ... Lamu  
 ... Voi  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... "  
 ... Kericho  
 ... Entebbe  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Mbagathi River  
 ... Mtoni River  
 ... Mombasa  
 ... Mbagathi River  
 ... Kisumu  
 ... Nairobi  
 ... Molo

Penruddocke, J. H.	... Port Florence
Percival, A. B.	... Mombasa
Peel, Right Revd. W. G.	...
Pfützing, Revd. H.	... Jimba
Phillips, C. J.	... Mengo
" J. N.	... Entebbe
Pickwood, H.	... Mombasa
Pidcock, H.	...
Pieper, W.	... Lamu
Pike, S.	... Kilindini
Pirie, A. C.	... Limoru
Pitts, E. C.	... Nairobi
Plankel, J.	... Voi
Pleydell, Revd. A. E.	... Patigo
Plunkett, Father L.	... Kisumu
Pope-Hennessy, Major L. R. H.	... Nairobi
Pordage, F.	... Entebbe
Porteous, W.	... Nairobi
Powell, A. A.	... Lumbwa
" H.	... Mombasa
Powter, G. E.	...
Poy, C. I.	... Makindu
" J. B.	...
Preston, R. U.	... Nairobi
" C.	...
Price, Capt. R. H.	... Entebbe
Pritchard, W. O.	... Kisumu
Pugh, M.	... Hoima
Purvis, Revd. J. B.	... Masaba

## Q.

Quest, A.	... Nairobi
Quin, A.	...

## R.

Raddon-Reid, H.	... Mombasa
Radford, W. J.	... Nairobi
Rainbow, A.	... Limuru
Ramsay, W.	... Entebbe
Rand-Over, C.	... Nairobi
Raper, W. F.	... Entebbe
Rastoul, J.	... Mombasa
Rawlins, S. W. H.	... Entebbe

Rayne, J.	... Nairobi
" H.	... Kisumu
Reddie, C. S.	... Mwatate
Rees, Revd. E. J.	... Kaimosi
Rehm, A.	... Entebbe
Reid, A. W.	... Nairobi
" J.	... Molo
Reilly, W. J.	... Mombasa
Remy, M.	... Mombasa
Reymes-Cole, W. E.	... Entebbe
Richards, P. B.	... s. s. "Juba"
Richardson, A.	... Entebbe
" E.	... Entebbe
" W.	... Fort Hall
Ridler, C. H.	... Kijabe
Rigby, Major P. G.	... Entebbe
" W.	... Kismayu
Ringer, Major J.	... Nairobi
Roane, A.	... Nairobi
" J. H.	... Nairobi
Roberts, A.	... Kasarini River
Roberts, D. O.	... Nairobi
Rodkin, A.	... Nairobi
Rogers, Revd K. St. A.	... Taveta
Rosborough, Capt. G.	... Nairobi
Roscoe, Revd. J.	... Mengo
Rosenblum, S.	... Limuru
Ross, C. W.	... Nairobi
" J.	...
" J. C.	...
" P. H.	...
" W. M.	...
Rostron, J.	... Mombasa
Rothern, T.	... Naivasha
Rowe, F. K.	... Kikuyu
Ruffelle-Scott, Revd. D. C.	... Nairobi
Russell, J. P.	... Kikuyu
" T.	... Entebbe
	... Kamiti River

## S.

Sadler, H.	... Entebbe
" Col. J. H.	... Mombasa
Salkeld, Capt. R. E.	... Kismayu

Sanderson, E. L.	... Nairobi
" S.	... Mombasa
Sandiford, C.	... Nairobi
Sayers, J.	... Kampala
Schachschneider, Rev. M.	... Jimba
Schilling, H.	... Mombasa
Scott, G. W.	... Mazeras
" J.	... Kiambu
Seaford, L. H.	... Nairobi
Sergeant, J.	... Mombasa
Seth-Smith, L. M.	... Entebbe
Shea, C. J.	... Nimule
Shillingford, S. J.	... Kiambu
Sheen, T.	... Njoro
Silber, E. M.	... Kiambu
" S.	...
Siberrad, H.	... Taveta
Sim, W. A. M.	... Mombasa
Skeens, Rev. S. R.	... Iganga
Skellorn, J.	... Fort Hall Road
" J.	... " " "
" T.	... " " "
Skene, R.	... Kitui
Slattery, T.	... Nairobi
Smart, A. T.	... Nairobi
Smith, A.	... Mombasa
" A.	... Lumbwa Station
" G. D.	... Entebbe
" H. S.	... Grand Hotel, Mombasa
" J. C.	... Nakuru
" R. S.	... Entebbe
Smythe, G. G.	... Molo
Speare, Father J.	... Masindi
Speke, A. G.	... Gondokoro
Spire, F.	... Nairobi
Spurge, H. S.	... Masailand
Staffacher, J. W.	... Mombasa
Stanley, G. A.	... Nairobi
" R.	... Kisumu
Stedman, H. J. H.	... Kisumu
Steele, J. H. L.	... Nairobi
Steere, J. B.	... Mile 522, U. Ry., Lumbwa
Stevens, B.	... Fort Ternan
Stewart, D.	... Nairobi

Stigand, Capt. C. H.	... Nairobi
Stobbs, A. E.	... Nairobi
Stocker, J. E.	... Rabai
Stone, R. G.	... Nairobi
Stordy, R. J.	... Nairobi
Story, B.	... Naivasha
" H.	...
Strathairn, G. C.	... Mbarara
St. Quintin, W.	... Nairobi
Street, G. A.	... Mombasa
Sturroch, J. C. R.	... Entebbe
Sulski, S.	... Limuru
" W.	...
Sweenie, J. W.	... Kisumu

## T.

Tabuteau, Capt. C.	... Entebbe
Talbot Smith, L.	... Entebbe
Tanner, W. H.	... Mombasa
Tarleton, H.	... Nairobi
" L. J.	...
Tarrant, H. M.	... Entebbe
Tate, H. R.	... Dagoretti
Tattersall, F. O.	... Bura
Tegart, Revd. H. W.	... Masindi
Tew, G. McL.	... Naivasha
Thermann, Revd. O.	... Jimba
Thomas, F.	... Mombasa
Thomson, D.	... Mombasa
Thompson, W.	... Ruaraka River
Thorne, H.	... Naivasha
Thorpe, H. W.	... Entebbe
Tomkins, S. C.	... Kampala
Tonks, O.	... Mombasa
Toppin, H. S.	... Entebbe
Tost, E.	... Tana River
Towen, J.	... Nairobi
Townsend, A. E.	... Fort Smith
" W. H. M.	... Port Florence
Treffry, E.	... Entebbe
Tucker, Right Revd. A. R.	... Mengo
Tufnell, H. M.	... Entebbe
Tulloch, F. M. G.	... Entebbe
" G. S. T.	... Nairobi

Turnstall, W. A.	... Njoro
Turnbull, A. G.	... Mombasa
Turner, A. J.	... Nairobi
Tyssen, F. D.	... Nairobi

## U.

Uffmann, J. T. W.	... Kiambu
„ K. H. H.	... Kikuyu
Unwin, Capt. C. H.	... Nairobi
Urwandt, A.	... Mombasa

## V.

Van Breda, W. F.	... Eldoma Ravine
Van de Velde, M. A. M.	... Mombasa
Van Praagh, M.	... Nairobi
Van Someren, R. A. L.	... Mombasa
Verbi, V. V.	... Dabida
Vincent, F. R.	... Mbagathi River

## W.

Wadell, A.	... Kikuyu
Wahab, G.	... Eldama Ravine
Wakeford, W.	... Nairobi
Waldegrave, F. I.	... Kamiti River
Walkden, W. J.	... Limuru
Walker, Major H. A.	... Nairobi
„ S. R.	... Mombasa
„ W. R.	... Kampala
Wallace, Capt.	... Entebbe
Waller, D. D.	... Kibos
Walmsley, H. A.	... Nakuru
Ward, J. C.	... Mombasa
„ Capt. L. E. S.	... Entebbe
Waring, E. L.	... Nairobi
Wartemberg, C.	... Lamu
Watcham, J. R.	... Mombasa
Waters, E. W.	... Lamu
Watkins, F.	... Nairobi
Watson, A. H.	... Entebbe
Watts, H. E.	... Lumbwa
Weatherhead, Rev. H. T. C.	... Sese Island
„ Rev. H. W.	... Budo
Weber, T.	... Mombasa

Webster, E. F.	... Elgon
Weeks, R.	... Kisumu
Weidt, K.	... Lamu
Wells, H. R.	... Nakuru
Westray, F. E.	... Nairobi
Whish, J. K. T.	... Kismayu
Whittenbury, J. H.	... Nairobi
Wiggins, C. A.	... Entebbe
Will, Major J.	... Nairobi
Williams, J.	... Mile 522 Ug. R. - Lum'wa
Willis, Revd. J. J.	... Maragole
Wills, H. E.	... Nairobi
Wilson, Revd. A.	... Kamuli
" D. J.	... Mombasa
" E. G.	... Nairobi
" G.	... Entebbe
" G. H. N.	... Nairobi
" H. A.	... "
" J. H.	... Mombasa
" J. P.	... Nimule
" R.	... Kisumu
" W.	... s.s. Juba
" W. M.	... Kiambu
Winckler, A.	... Mombasa
" H. E.	... Entebbe
Winearls, R. A.	... Nairobi
Wood, G. T.	... "
" J. R.	... Kigwa River
" T. A.	... Nairobi
Wray, Revd. J. A.	... Sagalla
" H. E.	... Port Florence
Wright, H. W.	... Nairobi
" R. B.	... Nairobi
Wyndham, L. C. E.	... Entebbe

## Y.

Young, W. D.	... Nairobi
Younghusband, H.	... Nairobi

## Z.

Zipper, S.	... Kikuyu
Zoller, W. G.	... Entebbe

## CALENDAR 1906.

JANUARY.					MAY.					SEPTEMBER.									
S	....	7	14	21	28	....	6	13	20	27	....	2	9	16	23	30			
M	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	7	14	21	28	....	3	10	17	24	....		
T	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	4	11	18	25	....	
W	....	3	10	17	24	31	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	5	12	19	26	....	
T	....	4	11	18	25	....	....	3	10	17	24	31	....	6	13	20	27	....	
F	....	5	12	19	26	....	....	4	11	18	25	....	....	7	14	21	28	....	
S	....	6	13	20	27	....	....	5	12	19	26	..	1	8	15	22	29	....	
FEBRUARY.					JUNE.					OCTOBER.									
S	....	4	11	18	25	....	....	3	10	17	24	....	....	7	14	21	28	....	
M	....	5	12	19	26	....	....	4	11	18	25	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	
T	....	6	13	20	27	....	....	5	12	19	26	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	
W	....	7	14	21	28	....	....	6	13	20	27	....	....	2	10	17	24	31	
T	..	1	8	15	22	....	....	7	14	21	28	....	....	4	11	18	25	....	
F	....	2	9	16	23	....	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	....	5	12	19	26	....
S	....	3	10	17	24	....	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	....	6	13	20	27	....
MARCH.					JULY.					NOVEMBER.									
S	....	4	11	18	25	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	....	4	11	18	25	....	
M	....	5	12	19	26	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	....	5	12	19	26	....	
T	....	6	13	20	27	....	3	10	17	24	31	....	....	6	13	20	27	....	
W	....	7	14	21	28	....	4	11	18	25	....	....	....	7	14	21	28	....	
T	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	5	12	19	26	....	....	1	8	15	22	29	....
F	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	6	13	20	27	....	....	2	9	16	23	30	....
S	....	3	10	17	24	31	....	7	14	21	28	....	....	3	10	17	24	....	....
APRIL.					AUGUST.					DECEMBER.									
S	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	....	5	12	19	26	....	2	9	16	23	30	....
M	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	....	6	13	20	27	....	....	3	10	17	24	31
T	....	3	10	17	24	....	....	....	7	14	21	28	....	....	4	11	18	25	....
W	..	4	11	18	25	....	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	....	5	12	19	26	....
T	....	5	12	19	26	....	....	2	9	16	23	30	....	....	6	13	20	27	....
F	....	6	13	20	27	....	....	3	10	17	24	31	....	....	7	14	21	28	....
S	....	7	14	21	28	....	....	4	11	18	25	....	1	8	15	22	29	....	....



## Festivals, Anniversaries &c.,

Epiphany	... Jan. 6	Rogation Sunday	... May 20
Accession King		Ascension day or	
Edward VII	... " 22	Holy Thursday	... " 24
Proclamation	... " 24	Pentecost-Whit	
Septuagesima Sun-		Sunday	... June 3
day	... Feb. 11	Birth of Prince of	
Quinquagesima or		Wales	... " 3
Shrove Sunday	... " 25	Trinity Sunday	... " 10
Ash Wednesday	... " 28	Corpus Christi	... " 14
St. David	... Mar. 1	St. John Baptist	
Quadragesima or 1st		Midsummer day	... " 24
Sunday in Lent	... " 4	St. Michael-Mich-	
St. Patrick	... " 17	aelmas Day	... Sept. 29
Annunciation or		Birth of King	
Lady day	... " 25	Edward VII	... Nov. 9
Palm Sunday April	... Apr. 8	St. Andrew	... " 30
Good Friday	... " 13	1st Sunday in	
Easter Sunday	... " 15	Advent	... Dec. 2
Low Sunday	... " 22	St. Thomas	... " 21
St. George	... " 23	Christmas	... " 25

## Chronological Cycles.

Golden number ... 7	Solar Cycle	... 11	Roman Indi-	
			cation	... 4
Epact	... 5	Dominical Letter...	6	Julian
				period 6619

## Quarter Terms and Ember Days.

Lady day	Mar. 25.	Spring Ember days	... Mar. 7 9 10
Midsummer	June 24.	Summer	" " ... June 6 8 9
Michaelmas Day	Dec. 25.	Winter	" " ... Dec. 19 21 22

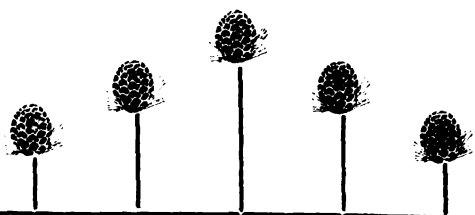
**Recognised Holidays in the Protectorate  
Government Offices for 1906 arranged  
according to dates.**

Christian Date.	Native Date.	Sect &c.	Holiday.
January 1		General	New Year's Day 1906
February 5	Zil Hijjah 10	Muhammadian	Bakri 'Id
February 15	Zil Hijjah 9	Muhammadian	Araja (sunni)
March 4 & 5	Moharam 8 & 9	Muhammadian	Ashura (shiah)
" 10 & 11	Falgun Shud 15 & Vady 1	Hindu	Shimga
" 21	Meher 9	S. Parsi	Zamshedi Noaroz
" 21	Aban 9	K. Parsi	
April 13		General	Good Friday
" 14 & 15		Christian	Easter Saturday & M'day
May 7	Rabi-ul-Ayval 12	Muhammadian	Bari Wafat (sunni)
" 12	" 17	Muhammadian	'Id Maulad (shiah)
" 24		Christian	Ascension Day
June 4 & 5		Christian	Whit M'day & Tuesday
August 4	Shravan Shud 15	Hindu	Narali Purnima
" 11 & 13	Vady 7	Hindu	Zanma Ashtami
" 12 & 13	Gatha 3 & 4	K. Parsi	Gatha Gahambars
" 14	Gatha 5	K. Parsi	Pateti
" 15	Farvardin 1	K. Parsi	Naoroz or New year's day
" 20 & 21	" 6 & 7	K. Parsi	
Sept. 11 & 12	Gatha 3 & 4	S. Parsi	Khurdat Sal and Valava
" 13	" 5	S. Parsi	Gatha Gahambars
" 14	Farvardin 1	S. Parsi	Pateti
" 16	Rajab 27	Muhammadian	Naorozor New year's day
" 19 & 20	" 6 & 7	S. Parsi	Miraj (sunni)
" 27	Ashwin Shud 10	Hindu	Khurdat Sal and Valava
October 17	" Vady 30	Hindu	Dasara
" 18	Kartik Shud 1	Hindu	Divali
Nov. 9		General	New Year's Day
" 11	Ramzan 23	Muhammadian	King's Birth Day
" 15	" 27	Muhammadian	Lailat-ul-Kadra (shiah)
" 19 & 20	Shavval 1 & 2	Muhammadian	Lailat-ul-Kadra (sunni)
December 25		General	Ramzan 'Id
" 26		Christian	Christmas
			The day after Christmas

# ECLIPSES IN 1906.

Of the Sun, three; of the Moon, two.

- I. February 9. Total Eclipse of the moon, partly visible in England. The beginning visible in America and the western parts of Europe and Africa; the end in North America, the Central and Western parts of South America, the North-East of Asia and East of Australia..
- |                           |     |     |      |      |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| First contact with shadow | ... | 5 h | 57 m | a.m. |
| Total Eclipse begins      | ... | 6 h | 58 m | a.m. |
| " " ends                  | ... | 8 h | 36 m | a.m. |
| Last contact with shadow  | ... | 9 h | 37 m | a.m. |
- II. February 23. Partial Eclipse of the sun. Visible only in the Antarctic and the southern part of Australia and New Zealand.
- |        |     |      |      |         |        |             |
|--------|-----|------|------|---------|--------|-------------|
| Begins | 5 h | 58 m | a.m. | in long | 21° w  | Lat. 67° s. |
| Ends   | 9 h | 29 m | a.m. | " "     | 139° e | " 37° s.    |
- III. July 21. Partial Eclipse of the sun. Visible only in the South Atlantic and Antarctic.
- |        |      |      |      |         |       |             |
|--------|------|------|------|---------|-------|-------------|
| Begins | 11 h | 48 m | a.m. | in long | 59° w | lat. 51° S. |
| Ends   | 2 h  | 40 m | p.m. | " "     | 12° E | " 60° S.    |
- IV. August 4. Total Eclipse of the moon. Visible only in the Central and western parts of North America, the Pacific, Asia, and Australia.
- |                           |     |      |      |      |
|---------------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| First contact with shadow | ... | 11 h | 11 m | a.m. |
| Total Eclipse begins      | ... | 0 h  | 9 m  | p.m. |
| " " ends                  | ... | 1 h  | 51 m | p.m. |
| Last contact with shadow  | ... | 2 h  | 50 m | p.m. |
- V. August 19-20. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Visible in the North of Asia and Queensland, and the North West of North America.
- |        |      |      |      |      |         |         |             |
|--------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Begins | 19d. | 11h. | 53m. | p.m. | in long | 49° e.  | lat. 72° n. |
| Ends   | 20d. | 2h.  | 32m. | a.m. | " "     | 113° w. | " 47° n.    |



---

## *Advertisements*

---





The LEADING HOTEL in Mombasa

# THE GRAND.

The Largest and Coolest Hotel on the East Coast.

*Standing in its Own Grounds and Facing Sea  
and Public Gardens.*

Situated within One Minute of—

**Railway and Customs, etc.**

**SUITES OF ROOMS AVAILABLE.**

**Stabling for Ten Horses.**

***Recently Renovated.***

***New Sanitary Arrangements.***

*Under the Personal Supervision of the Manager.*

**Shooting Parties fitted out in every detail  
on the Premises.**

**Cable & Tel. Address : "GRAND," Mombasa.**

**The Mombasa ( B.E.A. ) Trading & Deve-  
lopment Syndicate, Limited.**

# **HOTEL CECIL,**

(Opposite LAW COURTS, MOMBASA.)

---

**FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION.**

---

**THE LARGEST and ONLY BUILDING**  
**Built Especially for an Hotel in Mombasa.**

---

FITTED WITH THE LATEST . . .

**Watering and Sanitary Arrangements.**

---

**Electric BELLS throughout the Building.**

---

**CONTAINS—**

**PRIVATE READING ROOMS**

with Leading Papers,

**Smoking, Sitting and Dining Rooms,**

**SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS**

for Families,

**BILLIARD ROOM**

with entirely New Tables,

**BAR**

with none but Choicest Wines and Sp'rits.

---

*A Store is also attached containing every Requisite  
 for CARAVANS and SHOOTING PARTIES.*

---

**CUISINE BEST on the ISLAND.**

# Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.

**AGENTS :**

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.**

**LLOYDS.**

*District between GUARDAFUI and CAPE DELGADO  
including ZANZIBAR and PEMBA.*

**Reuter's News.**

**Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd.**

*Importers of Kerosine Oil in Bulk and Cases.*

**CORY BROS. & Co., Ltd.**

*Best Welsh Coal (Myrthyr).*

**AGENTS FOR . .**

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**The MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE Co.**

**The Royal Exchange Assurance Co.**

**The ATLAS ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.**

**THE NORWAY EAST AFRICA TRADING Co.**

**Importers of SAWN & Planed TIMBER.**

**The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.**

**Lawn & Alder.**

**GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.**



# Smith Mackenzie & Co.,

*Sole Importers of :*

## **JOHN EDINGTON & CO'S.**

Green Rot Proof Tents and tent gear of all description.

Green Rot Proof tent duck and sail canvas.

## **The Montmorency Cotton Mill Co's.**

Canadian Sheeting and Drills.

## **JEYS SANITARY COMPOUNDS Co's**

*Fluid and Powder.*

## **Cutler Palmer & Co's Wines and Spirits.**

*The Apollinaris Co's Mineral Waters.*

## **Hiram Walker & Sons "Canadian Club" Whisky.**

*Atlas Preservative Co's Preparations.*

*Schweppes Limited Preparations.*

*Wm. Teacher & Son's Scotch Whiskies.*

*Benj. R. Vickers & Son's Oil, etc.*

*The Old Bushmills Distillery Co's Irish Whisky.*

*Alexander Fergusson & Co's Paints.*

*Actien-Bier-Brauerei Marienthal Lager Beer.*

*ERATORS LTD. SPARKLETS, BOTTLES, ETC.*

*Macallums' "Perfection" Whisky.*

*Andrew Melrose & Co's Tea.*

*James Buchanan & Co's "Black and White" Whisky.*

# **Do You Wish to Know**

all which takes place in East Africa ?

IF SO

**The Leading Newspapers are indispensable  
to you.**

**The East African Standard,  
MOMBASA.**

---

**The East African Monthly  
Trade Journal  
&**

**Commercial Record,  
MOMBASA.**

---

**THE  
Mombasa Samachar  
( A Gujarati Paper.)**

---

**TARIFFS**

*And full particulars from - -*

**The "STANDARD" P. & P. Works,  
MOMBASA, (B.E.A.)**

# BOUSTEAD BROS.

LONDON.

COLOMBO.

MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

Head Office : 3 and 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

*General Merchants. Clearing & Forwarding*  
**AGENTS.**

*Agents—*

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. Fire and Marine.

King King & Co.

Grindlay & Co.

**IMPORTERS OF :**

**WINES, SPIRITS, ALES and STOUT.**

**Proprietors of :**

**THE MOMBASA STORES,**

**26, Vasco de Gama Street.**

Benjamin Edginton's **TENTS and CAMP OUTFITS**

*(as supplied to His Majesty's Government.)*

Eley Bros., Ltd. **Ammunition, Rifles and Shot Guns.**

**IZALS Famous DISINFECTANTS.**

**Provisions of Best Quality WINES and SPIRITS.**

**Fancy Goods and Hardware of every description.**

**PRICES MODERATE.**

# Deutsche Ost Africa Linie

( GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

---

Head Office : HAMBURG.

---

## Regular Fortnightly Mail Service

Under Contract with the

Imperial German Government

— BETWEEN —

**HAMBURG,**

**EAST and SOUTH AFRICA,**

**ALTERNATIVE**

**Via Cape Town & Suez Canal.**

---

**AGENTS :**

Mombasa . . . Hansing & Co.

Zanzibar . . . Deutsche Ost Africa Linie.

# The English Stores,

25, VASCO DA GAMA STREET,

(*Opposite the English Club*),

**MOMBASA.**

**General Merchants**

In all **ENGLISH** Manufactured **GOODS.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**Shipping and Forwarding Agents.**

*Specialties for Europeans.—Ladies' Clothing, Lingerie, Hosiery, Toilet Requisites, Boots, Shoes, Macintoshes and Haberdashery, &c., &c.*

*Gents' Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Macintoshes, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Briar and Clay Pipes, Havana and other Cigars in Sealed Boxes of 25, 50 and 100 from Rs. 4 to 30 per 100, &c., &c.*

*C. and B. and M. Provisions, H. and P. and P. F. & Co.'s Cakes and Biscuits, Cadbury's and Fry's Chocolates, Crystallized Fruits, Sweets, &c.*

*Ironmongery, Joiners' and Masons' Tools, Gardening Tools, Single and Double Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Sheetings, &c., &c.*

**Buyers of—**

**RUBBER, IVORY, GUM ANIMI, WAX**

and produce in large and small quantities.

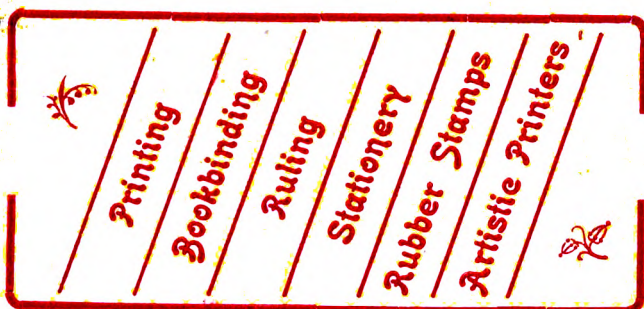
**Antwerp East African Trading  
Company, Limited.**

**J. H. DRAKE,**

*Chief Agent.*

# THE "STANDARD" P. & P. WORKS

... FOR ...



WE PRINTED

The 1906 Official Handbook for East Africa,  
Uganda and Zanzibar.

Our Prices are London Prices.

Write for Quotations.

*The Standard P. & P. Works*  
MOMBASA.

Commercial and Artistic Printers.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

THE  
NORTH WEST TANNERY Co.,  
CAWNPORE. LIMITED. CAWNPORE.

**Tanners and Curriers.**

Leather Goods Manufacturers.

**BAG AND TRUNK MAKERS.**

**SADDLERS and HARNESS Makers.**

**BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers.**

Travelling Requisites of Every Description.

*Catalogues Mailed on Application.*

Quotations sent against **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.**

*QUALITY and Finish Combined with PRICE CANNOT  
BE BEATEN by any Manufacturers in the World.*

Telegraph Address : "LEATHER," CAWNPORE.

The North West Tannery Co., Ltd.  
Cawnpore.



# GOVERNMENT BOOT & ARMY EQUIPMENT FACTORY.

**Cawnpore, India.**

Cable Address: "EQUIPMENT," Cawnpore.

Proprietors

**Cooper Allen & Co.**

Manufacturers & Contractors for:

**ARMY BOOTS and Equipment.**

**POLICE BOOTS and Accoutrements.**

**VOLUNTEER BOOTS and Equipment.**

**TRANSPORT HARNESS**

**and**

**PACK SADDLERY.**

**Leather Goods of all Description.**

**ESTIMATES given on Application.**

*Sole Boot Contractors to the Indian  
and Egyptian Governments.*

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT.

**W. D. YOUNG,**  
**PHOTOGRAPHER.**

---

High Class Portraiture.

---

CAMERA PICTURES from MOMBASA  
to VICTORIA NYANZA.

---

SPECIAL CARE DEVOTED to WORK  
for AMATEURS.

---

Expert Roll Film Development.

---

Picture Framing in English Mouldings.

---

Only Address :

**VICTORIA STREET, NAIROBI.**

---

MOMBASA AGENCY for VIEWS.

M. R. de SOUZA & Co.,

NDIA KUU.

**Cablegram : STORES, Mombasa.**

---

# **EAST AFRICA STORES**

**MOMBASA.**

---

*Provisions.*

*Wines.*

*Fancy Goods.*

---

**TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.**

---

**High Class Tailoring.**

---

**BRANCH . . .**

**NAIROBI.**

---

**HEAD OFFICE . . .**

**ZANZIBAR.**

---

**L. M. de SOUZA & Co.**

**Proprietors.**

**J. A. NAZARETH**  
&  
**BROTHER.**

**WINE, SPIRIT,  
PROVISION,  
and General Merchants.**

---

**Tailors, Bakers, Auctioneers.**

---

**ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.**

---

**CATERERS TO THE  
Uganda Railway,  
NAIROBI.**

# **M. R. de Souza.**

*(Established 1889.)*

**The Oldest and Cheapest Shop in Mombasa.**

---

**Importer of:**

**Wine, Spirit and Oilmanstores in Varieties**

---

***Tailor, Boot & Shoe Maker.***

---

**DRAPER, HOSIER, CAPS, HATS & GENERAL DEALER.**

---

**Branches:**

**NAIROBI & NAKURU.**

---

# **B. Singho Appu & Co.**

*(Established in 1902.)*

**MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,**

***Dealers in Precious Stones,***

---

**Ceylon and Maltese Silk, Linen, Lace, &c.**

**Gold and Silversmiths.**

**Clock and Watch Repairers.**

---

***ELECTROPLATERS.***

***Articles RENOVATED and MADE EQUAL TO NEW, the  
work being equal to that done in England.***

---

**Ndia Kuu, Main Street, Mombasa.**

**Souza Junior & Dias,**  
**General Merchants and Forwarding**  
**Commission Agents,**  
**MOMBASA.**

---

**IMPORTERS OF . . .**  
**Wines, Spirits, Ales and Stouts.**

---

**PROVISIONS**  
 of every description.

---

**TAILORING & SHOE-MAKING Departments**  
*a Speciality.*

---

**LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.**

---

**ORDERS** thankfully **ACCEPTED**  
 and carefully **EXECUTED.**

---

**BRANCHES:**  
**NAIROBI and ENTEBBE, ZANZIBAR**

- - AND - -  
**GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**

---

**Telegraphic Address: "JUNIOR," Mombasa.**

---

**BUSINESS HOURS: 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.**  
*Sunday Closed.*

# AFRICA HOTEL,

MAIN STREET.

**MOMBASA.**

(P. O. BOX No. 6.)

First Rate Hotel, Bar and Billiard Saloon.

*Airy, Commodious and Furnished Apartments.*

CONVENIENTLY CLOSE TO—

*Mercantile, Railway, Shipping, Tram and Public Offices.*

Passengers' Comforts and Requirements attended to.

Excellent Table, Selected SPIRITS and WINES.

Hot or Cold Baths at any hour of the Day.

Terms : VERY MODERATE.

**Special Rates for Families.**

PH. FILIOS, Proprietor.

---















